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U.S. MX DEPLOYMENT CONTROVERSY SURVEYED

LD221934 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 22 Jul 82

["MX Missile -- First Strike Weapon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. House of Representatives has yielded to the pressure of the White House and approved the appropriation of funds for the production of the first nine inter-continental ballistic missiles MX, even without waiting for the Pentagon's final decision on the methods of their deployment.

In the mid-seventies the Pentagon's arguments in favour of deploying MX missiles during the debate on military appropriations in Congress boiled down to the claim that the system would be mobile and this would help resolve the problem of "vulnerability" of the ground-based component of the strategic triad of the USA against the enemy's first strike.

These "arguments" were repeated by representatives of the Pentagon so persistently that several years ago the Congress even passed a decision not to appropriate funds for that missile if it were not mobile.

But as the analysis of the process of making the decision on the system of deployment of inter-continental ballistic missiles MX shows, very few representatives of the Pentagon believed that the Soviet Union could be the first to launch a strike against U. S. ground-based missiles. Nobody was, as a matter of fact, concerned about their invulnerability and correspondingly nobody was interested in their mobility. Way back in March 1976 the Pentagon leaders pointed out in a letter to Senator McIntyre that the "survivability" of MX against enemy attacks is not the most important characteristic of this system. The main function of MX for the Pentagon was the capability to hit targets in the Soviet Union that are the hardest to hit, in delivering the first disarming strike.

It must be pointed out in this connection that the mobility of MX reduces such of its characteristics as accuracy, reliability of control and communication, which are particularly important for launching first strikes against enemy missile silos.

Considering these facts, President Reagan announced in October 1982 [figure as received] his intention to deploy the inter-continental ballistic missiles not in the mobile version, but in the already existing silos for the missiles "Minuteman". Having renounced the function of "invulnerability" and mobility of MX as an unnecessary luxury and having opted for the version of deploying MX in solos, the Reagan administration has laid emphasis on the counter-force potential of that system, i.e., its capability to hit enemy missile silos through increasing the accuracy and reliability of control.

But the Congress, which the Pentagon had long led by the nose when assuring that it was necessary to secure the invulnerability of the inter-continental ballistic missiles, showed obstinacy, quite unexpectedly for President Reagan, in denying for several months funds for the deployment of the stationary missile MX. The Pentagon had to look for versions for the deployment of MX that would accord with the requirements of the first disarming strike concept and at the same time created an illusion of concern of the U.S. top brass about the "vulnerability" of missiles. This has proved to be a no easy problem. At any rate the final version of deployment of MX has not been adopted so far.

Now Reagan has succeeded in scoring his first "victory" on the way of creating a new destabilizing missile system, which is apparently designed for launching the first nuclear strike.

PLENARY SESSION OF START TALKS HELD 22 JULY

LD221434 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 22 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms held a plenary meeting here today.

'INSINCERE' APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS NOTED IN U.S.

LD222136 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 22 TASS -- Commenting on the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on a limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, the U.S. press media, prominent American experts in the field of home and foreign policy point to the insincere approach to them by the Reagan administration.

The newspaper New York TIMES points out that the intentions of the White House as regards these talks are a source of much doubt. On the one hand, the administration is talking about its desire to "curb nuclear rivalries", but on the other hand is making efforts for ensuring a "collapse of the socialist system".

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that Reagan's course for a speedy deployment of new strategic systems in no way tallies with the statements by the administration about its intentions as regards arms control, as the development of these systems constitutes a threat against the Soviet Union and is directed at destabilizing the strategic balance.

According to D. Ellsberg, a noted activist of the anti-war movement and former Pentagon official, the Russians have every ground to think that the USA has taken course for preparing for a nuclear war, as the administration's military programme is aimed at creating forces for developing the first strike.

KORNILOV ON U.S. AVOIDANCE OF TEST BAN TREATY

LD221622 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Life, the march of events confirm again and again that our turbulent and complicated time is marked by the intensive struggle of two different, or -- to be more precise -- two polar, directions in world politics. The positions of the Soviet Union and the United States on such an important problem as a comprehensive and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests are further evidence that this is so.

The Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace, has pressed consistently and vigorously for the solution of this major problem which should have long been solved, emphasizing that the comprehensive ban would deprive the nuclear powers of the possibility to further upgrade the existing and develop new types and systems of nuclear arms and would simultaneously enhance the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear arms.

The USSR's memorandum "To Remove the Nuclear Threat, To Curb the Arms Race", which was recently examined by the United Nations General Assembly's special session on disarmament, says that in order to work out a comprehensive test ban treaty it is necessary to make maximum use of the multilateral forum of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. The Soviet side is prepared immediately to resume also tripartite talks on concluding this treaty, which involved the USSR, the United States and Britain and which were broken off at the final stage by our partners.

Such is the clear-cut and definite position of the USSR. What is the U.S. answer to it? Speaking at the White House the other day, a highly placed U.S. administration representative officially announced that President Reagan had decided not to resume the talks with the USSR and Britain on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

He tried to exonerate that overt sabotage of efforts to check the nuclear arms race by making the absurd claim that the "security interests of the United States" demanded that the administration should not conclude a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES pointed out in this connection that Washington's negative stand on the issue was explained above all by the fact that the Reagan administration was going also in the future to develop, and consequently to test, new types of nuclear weapons. Analysts also note that Washington's announced decision fully corresponds to the policy which is pursued by the White House and whose core is the United States' banking on force and attempts to dictate its will to sovereign countries and nations by wielding the longest and sharpest nuclear sword.

These two positions which are different in principle, the two approaches to the important problem of curbing the arms race demonstrate to the world once again who favours stronger peace and the security of peoples in its practical policy and who is bent also in the future to whip up the arms race and push the planet closer to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT POSITIONS CONTRASTED

PM221339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA International Review" by V. Vernikov: "Two Approaches to Disarmament"]

[Excerpt] The problem of disarmament is a complex of extremely complicated issues. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been struggling consistently for many decades to curb and completely end the arms race unleashed by aggressive imperialist forces and to reach agreement on practical steps toward general and complete disarmament. However, mercilessly exploiting the myth of a "Soviet military threat," Western leading circles, and especially the current American administration, are rejecting on all kinds of pretexts the socialist community's numerous proposals in the sphere of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, or else are simply hushing up these proposals.

Let us recall the proposals in order to gain a further picture of the patience, tenacity and purposefulness of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, which does everything in its power in the interests of world peace. The mutual renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, the limitation of their production, the ending of nuclear weapons tests, the creation of nuclear-free zones, the nonuse of nuclear weapons against states that do not possess such weapons and do not allow them to be deployed on their territory, the prevention of the militarization of space, the limitation of military activities in the Indian and other oceans.... And that is by no means everything that our country proposed in order to curb the arms race in the late seventies and early eighties.

It is not our fault that the United States and its allies have either deliberately dragged out or else altogether frustrated the reaching of mutually acceptable accords on those issues. The point is that in the last few years the imperialist countries have been reequipping their armed forces with the most modern weapons at an unprecedented pace on the basis of the absurd "theories" of the "balance of fear," "deterrence," a "demonstration nuclear explosion" and "first-strike potential".... Naturally, they have been reluctant to reach agreement about anything, hoping by means of massive deterrence and mountains of weapons to achieve their imperial objectives and to disrupt the prevailing parity in both conventional and nuclear arms between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO bloc.

The "Soviet superiority" that Washington and certain Western capitals are forever prating about so loudly, so that on this farfetched pretext they can refuse to adopt pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, is a bluff whose purpose is to justify the arms race and to foist it on the peoples in the interests of the military business.

"Only someone who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging as the winner. Whatever might the attacker may possess and whatever method of unleashing nuclear war he may choose, he will not achieve his objectives. Retribution will inevitably follow," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has warned.

The U.S. and NATO hegemonist schemes are not destined to be realized, no matter how the United States and NATO build up their strategic offensive arms and move them closer to the socialist countries' borders. The "first strike" doctrine really makes the U.S. allies in the aggressive bloc the hostages of Washington's nuclear strategy and the victims of the first retaliatory strike, but it does not save the United States itself from retribution. This is why the principle of the sides' equality and equal security msut be the sobering factor that has to be taken into account if the talks in Geneva and Vienna are to lead to a common denominator. The USSR, which has been the initiator of all talks on detente and disarmament, has invariably adopted that position, but that certainly cannot be said of the United States and the other NATO countries, which are cherishing unrealizable hopes of securing one-sided advantages and privileges for themselves.

Only talks and the treaties or agreements formulated at them can break the vicious circle of the arms race, its viciousness lying in the fact that one side's actions prompt countermeasures by the other. The Soviet Union had for many years proposed that path, but it took the current Washington administration all of 18 months to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss limiting and reducing strategic arms. The lost time cannot be regained, which is a very great pity, for the pace in implementing the former agreements and in deepening and developing them has also been lost, although serious work has been done.

A dogged or, to be more accurate, stubborn U.S. refusal to take answering constructive steps in the disarmament sphere can also be seen at the current talks. Our stance on strategic arms is well known; the USSR is in favor of substantial reductions and limitations in them but, of course, with due regard for one another's legitimate interests, in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security and while preserving all the positive elements previously achieved. These talks must really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms, and not serve as the screen for a buildup of those arms and for the disruption of the prevailing parity.

With precisely this aim, L.I. Brezhnev put forward the proposal that, with the start of the talks, USSR and U.S. strategic weapons be frozen quantitatively and that their modernization be limited as far as possible. This approach would facilitate progress and would give the peoples confidence in both sides' readiness for serious dialogue. The progressive world public made a high assessment of this USSR proposal, a broad and vigorous campaign for a freeze on strategic arms began in many countries, the United States included, and Washington has been forced to heed the voice of sober-minded Americans.

Only successful talks on all key issues of curbing the arms race can bring people tranquillity. One such issue is the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons. As is well known, our country has repeatedly advocated their total elimination and has expressed a readiness to substantially reduce these weapons in Europe on both sides -- the USSR and NATO. Moreover, desiring to facilitate the dialogue, the Soviet Union unilaterally has not only ceased further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, but is reducing them and is not deploying any further missiles anywhere where the West European countries would be within range. Here, too, the ball is in the court of the United States and NATO as regards their readiness to accept a solution [variant] that does not give them one-sided advantages over the other side.

Unfortunately, the American stance at these talks still boils down to trying to secure military superiority or, if this proves impossible, to deadlock them and drag them out indefinitely by accusing the Soviet Union of intractability, of lacking good will, and so forth. At the same time, the United States intends to implement its longstanding plan for the "arms upgrading" of NATO, a plan that endangers the peoples of many countries. But it must now be clear to the United States that the USSR will not disarm unilaterally and that to fail to consider within the framework of the talks the U.S.' own forward-based weapons and the nuclear weapons of Britain and France, which are part of the North Atlantic bloc's military potential, would be to retard progress.

The latest, 27th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, at which the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have for many years been trying to obtain a mutually acceptable agreement from the West and to get out of the "numbers deadlock," ended a few days ago in Vienna. And again we have to reiterate: How much time has been wasted and how many opportunities for concluding the talks missed because of the NATO countries' refusal to hold a serious discussion. Here, too, the USSR made the first step toward the other side by consenting to reduce a considerable part of its armed forces and to withdraw certain types of arms. Unfortunately, a realistic response was not forthcoming....

The threat of nuclear war can be removed from our planet only by taming the Moloch of the arms race. This is the chief aim of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and is proclaimed by the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted at our party's 26th congress. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are prepared for specific action along this vitally important road of protecting mankind from nuclear catastrophe. There is no alternative, so to speak.

U.S. 'NUCLEAR TARGET SELECTION' CONCEPT FUTILE

PM221331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Col V. Vasilyev under the rubric "Notes From a Military Commentator:" "What Is Behind the 'Target Selection' Concept"]

[Text] "NUTS" -- that is the abbreviation formed from the initial letters of the English words "nuclear utilization target selection" which the Pentagon is using for its new concept of "selecting targets for nuclear weapons."

If you ask the ordinary American the meaning of the word "nuts" he will reply spontaneously: "Crazy, out of his mind." A symbolic coincidence, is it not? One Pentagon boss -- J. Forrestal -- was literally driven mad by plans for preparing nuclear war against the USSR and jumped out of a window. We shall not venture to surmise the outcome of similar theorizations for the Pentagon's current denizens. It is important for us to draw attention to the threat which these militarist designs present to mankind.

At the beginning of the eighties, a sharp turn away from detente and toward confrontation with the Soviet Union took place in the U.S. ruling circles' policy. This was reflected in the revision of official views on the use of weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear weapons. The new concepts were set forth in the so-called Presidential Directives (60) and 58. The former contained instructions on revising the approach to the selection of targets for strategic nuclear forces and consistency in their utilization, while the latter contained instructions for improving the control of these forces.

Commenting on these directives, the then U.S. defense secretary, H. Brown, stated that their objective was to secure opportunities for the United States for the limited use of nuclear weapons without the need to wage a universal nuclear war immediately.

Official U.S. doctrine thus acquired a new version of the above-mentioned "nuclear utilization target selection" providing for the deliberately limited use of nuclear weapons against predetermined targets and the principles for controlling combat operations under the conditions of a prolonged world nuclear war.

The adoption of this concept -- and the Pentagon is guided by it today -- creates a new threat to the peoples' security.

First, it implies the blurring of the fundamental difference between nuclear and conventional weapons and presupposes the possibility of using them in doses, so to speak, to attain specific political objectives. As a result, the range of options in which the use of nuclear weapons is allowed is considerably expanded, and it is supposed that the scales of their use can be controlled (the concept of "controlled escalation"). It is absolutely obvious that this leads to a sharp increase in the danger of a world nuclear war. After all, even in the West, specialists with the slightest degree of honesty are convinced that it is impossible to halt a war using nuclear weapons. Public opinion polls conducted by NEWSWEEK attest that the majority of ordinary Americans are of this view.

Second, with the adoption of the "NUTS" concept, a massive propaganda campaign has been mounted to impose the idea that the improvement of nuclear weapons and, in particular, the enhanced accuracy of their delivery vehicles and the creation of neutron warheads, will allegedly make it possible to restrict their impact to exclusively military targets. It is hard to imagine anything more blasphemous or further removed from the truth. For instance, let us note that according to the figures of the well-known U.S. specialists S. Keeny and W. Panofsky, the radius of the zone of contamination from the detonation of one-kiloton neutron warhead such as it is planned to install on the Lance tactical missile will be only half the radius of contamination from the U.S. bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Let us add that the Americans plan to wage a limited nuclear war primarily in Europe where, given its population density, the mass annihilation of the civilian population is inevitable.

And, third, the concept of "selecting targets for the use of nuclear weapons" opens up the possibility that the U.S. military-industrial complex, which is interested in manufacturing them, will impose a new round of the arms race on the world.

It is maintained that the further improvement of strategic offensive and defensive systems could enable the United States in the long term to make a disarming strike against the USSR's strategic offensive forces and minimize the possible damage from a counterstrike -- that is, nuclear war not only seems conceivable, but victory in such a war is also gambled on.

The Reagan administration is sparing no effort to create the material base for the implementation of the aforementioned directives. On 6 August 1981 -- memorial day for the victims of Hiroshima -- the U.S. President decided to start developing the production of neutron weapons. Two months later, he announced his "all-embracing strategic program." According to the official Pentagon statement, this plan "of a scope and breadth unprecedented since Eisenhower's time for the creation of strategic nuclear forces," a plan to build up their strength, was necessary in order to make them a "monolithic instrument of nationa' policy."

What kind of national policy is at issue? The deployment of the submarine-launched Trident II ballistic missiles and the plan for increasing the yield and improving the accuracy of land-based ICBM's and for improving strategic defenses, according to the schemes of the present U.S. leaders, are to promote the idea of the permissibility of the limited use of nuclear weapons and the creation of the potential for a disarming strike.

The deployment of the Trident II missiles will make it possible to approximately double the strike power of nuclear submarines. Moreover, these missiles' warheads will be more accurate. It is planned to commission the first MX ICBM's in 1986; these, too, are to possess greater strike power and accuracy than the existing missiles.

But the plans for improving strategic defensive forces are probably the most vivid evidence of the current U.S. leaders' commitment to these ideas. As is well known, a treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972 limited the sides' ability to deploy ABM systems. Nonetheless, Washington is clinging to hopes of creating ABM and antisatellite systems [sistem provoraketnoy i protivokosmicheskoy oborony] that would make it possible to minimize the damage from a retaliatory strike. It is a question of creating a "multilayer defense system" for ICBM launchpads by using lasers and space-based systems to destroy the USSR's strategic forces. Moreover, Reagan's "strategic program" envisages the considerable expansion of civil defense measures.

Thus, a package of measures has been formulated to create the potential for limited use of nuclear weapons and the delivery of a disarming strike.

The American leadership's new strategic concepts are objectively aimed at implanting a cult of violence in international relations and are pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe. But the modern world is not the prairies of the Wild West. In discussing scenarios for "the most effective use of nuclear weapons against the USSR," people in the U.S. capital are clearly forgetting that, as the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state have repeatedly stated, under any of these scenarios the Soviet Union guarantees an annihilating retaliatory strike.

U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY, POLICY EXAMINED

PM230833 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 14

[Ernst Genri article: "Are They Preparing a Surprise Strike?"]

[Excerpt] S. Possony's book [as published] "National Security," published in New York in 1963 by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies, which is close to the Pentagon, said: "If the United States has to wage a war and is given the opportunity to create a favorable situation for itself by delivering the first strike, it would be stupid not to make use of that opportunity. This is the strategic course envisaged by the NATO Treaty."

Who edited Possony's book [as published]? None other than R. Allen, then a staffer at the Georgetown University center, the man who in 1981 was President Reagan's first national security adviser and who is now adviser to the Republican Party leadership.

And here is what is being written nowadays, too, in the eighties, in a book by Gen. M. Taylor, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, a book in which a number of retired high-ranking U.S. soldiers advocate the delivery of so powerful a strike at present and maintaining such a capability in the future."

Directive 59, issued in August 1980 in connection with the Pentagon's so-called "new nuclear strategy," indicates that the first strike is to be delivered primarily against a limited number of the most important Soviet state and military leadership installations in order to destroy its military potential and completely wreck the administration of the country.

A whole series of utterances of this kind by U.S. figures can be found in the most recent past, too. In November 1981, General Haig stated that the United States envisages the possibility of a "warning nuclear explosion." When President Reagan was asked how this statement was to be understood, he said: "I have no answer to that question." He did not seem to understand that he was thereby giving quite a clear reply.

Addressing the New York Council on Foreign Relations in December 1981, former President J. Carter noted the Reagan administration's statements on "the acceptability of limited nuclear wars and warning nuclear explosions," and added that they "cause horror and numbness both in the United States and Europe." In a 3 January 1982 Boston GLOBE article, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow G. Kennan, a distinguished American diplomat, also recognized that the U.S. stance envisages the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons.

Quite recently, U.S. Gen B. Rogers, the head of NATO, said in an interview with REUTER correspondent: "It is very important that we have not stated...that we shall not be first to use nuclear weapons."

Finally, all of this is a direct indication of the thrust of the U.S. Armed Forces' combat and operational training. The Pentagon's adherence to the doctrine of the surprise strike against the Soviet Union is not doubted. Weinberger is not ranting for nothing.

Consequently, has the failure of Hitler's blitzkrieg against the USSR taught the U.S. militarists nothing? By all accounts, this is exactly the case and must be taken into account. It is not hard to understand what is guiding the Pentagon's thinkers.

They are not taking the failure of the Hitlerite adventure into account simply because there has been a revolution in military hardware since then. It is now proposed to deliver a surprise strike against the USSR not by means of tanks and conventional aircraft, but by nuclear missiles and other "super weapons" which can fly thousands of kilometers in a few minutes.

It is obvious that the U.S. supporters of a new blitz thus envisage the course of their future aggression. What does it matter that in so doing they are expressing as obtuse an understanding of the social, political and strategic realities as was characteristic of Hitler! Retribution is inevitable. But even in the eighties, the same concept clearly remains the point of departure for Washington's present military and diplomatic policy.

This is definitively confirmed by something else. Virtually all the latest and most important U.S. weapons are designed, as it is easy to see, primarily to deliver a surprise strike. This aim is served by the so-called "triad" of U.S. strategic offensive forces -- land-based and sea-based missiles and missile-carrying bombers.

It is characteristic, for example, that the Pentagon has recently been particularly stepping up the production of Pershing II medium-range missiles, which are being imposed on the NATO countries. From the military viewpoint, the matter can be explained simply. Whereas the flight time of the U.S. ICBM's to the planned target is 25-30 minutes, with the Pershing II nuclear missiles (with a flight range of up to 2,500 km) it would be only 5-6 minutes (even 3-5 minutes, according to other information). It is clear that this weapon is particularly suited for surprise strikes.

The latest U.S. strategic "invisible" bomber, still in the development stage, which, accoring to U.S. press information, will be invisible to the enemy and thus able to penetrate the heart of his territory unhindered, is also intended to serve the same aim.

It is not out of place to ask: Who, in fact, is compiling all these U.S. plans? Who, in particular, formulated the plan for a surprise nuclear strike against the Soviet Union? You do not have to look very far to find the answer to this question since no special secrecy is observed in this sphere in a sensation-seeking America.

Military plans are ordered, discussed and approved at the Pentagon and the National Security Council, but they are spawned elsewhere. The formulation of the major questions of U.S. strategic planning has for decades been entrusted to a closed "private" organization functioning under the mantle of the Rand Corporation.

In the United States it is called a "think tank" and it stresses that it is nonprofitmaking. If the Pentagon or the National Security Council are discussing some really important new idea, you can be sure that its authors produced it in Rand Corporation offices and laboratories.

One initiator of the idea of a surprise strike agianst the Soviet Union is Herman Kahn, a senior Rand staffer. Another Rand staffer, Bernard Brodie, wrote in his book, "Strategy in the Missile Age": "It can be said without exaggeration that our plan for a strategic offensive, whatever form it takes, will have the best chance of success if we deliver the first strike...."

In other words, the Rand Corporation "experts" are nudging America in the very same direction that it is being moved by the most anti-Soviet circles grouped under the protection of the Californian financial and military-industrial oligarchy. And this is no coincidence. The Rand Corporation was founded and is led by people close to that very oligarchy -- close to those who put Weinberger at the Pentagon's helm. The "scientific" dispositions for a surprise strike stem from there.

Of course, the Pentagon has prepared various anti-Soviet strategy options. Each new weapon alters the U.S. Defense Department's disposition. Nevertheless, the Rand Corporation option undoubtedly remains among the front-runners. The gamble is to reach targets in the USSR in a few minutes without warning and without any verbal statements. The Californian oligarchical group is going for broke.

Shortly before World War II, Hitler had a confidential talk with H. Rauschning, then a prominent member of his party.

"If, I, the fuehrer, lose a war of my own conceiving," Hitler said, "I will take the world with me into this doom." With that, he began to sing an aria about the end of the world from Wagner's opera Goetterdaemmerung. But that was the mad Hitler.

We, of course, are by no means trying to express doubts about the mental conditions of the present-day anti-Soviet militarists across the ocean. It is not a matter of psychiatry but politics. But where is the border between insanity and preparing for world war III?

It is easy to cross it. You will not succeed in turning back. It would be best of all not to go any closer to it. The way out has been shown. The Soviet Union has proposed for all to hear that both sides should freeze their nuclear arsenals. If the United States followed the example of the Soviet Union, which has committed itself to not being the first to use nuclear weapons, this would help stop the mad race toward the holocaust. How is Washington reacting? So far, with words of little significance, half-finished comments and a refusal to assume a similar commitment. History will recall this, too.

It is now no longer a secret that many millions of Americans, including people from a bourgeois environment, support the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. What will the American people say in the future? It would be well for those who determine U.S. policy to think about this. There is still time left, but it will not wait.

LENINGRAD 'PEACE MARCH' RALLY DECLARATIONS CITED

PM221445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 1

[V. Gerasimov report: "Curb the Arms Race"]

[Text] Leningrad, 17 Jul -- The participants in the Peace March-82 who have arrived in the city on the Neva were greeted warmly and hospitably by Leningraders this evening. A large rally was held on the Finland Station square.

"Welcome to our city!" N. Terkhova, first deputy chairman of the Leningradskaya Oblast Peace Defense Committee, declared at the rally. "We Leningraders are glad of the opportunity to receive the envoys of the Scandinavian countries' peace-loving forces who are actively advocating the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and disarmament and of demonstrating with them our desire for peace and the development of friendship and cooperation among peoples."

Numerous placards in various languages hung over the square. Each had an appeal for peace, mutual understanding and vigorous action against the deployment of arms and the replenishment of arsenals with nuclear munitions.

"You cannot remain silent while clouds form over the planet, you cannot passively await events, you must struggle actively for peace," said I. Aleksandrov, a Great Patriotic War veteran and worker of the "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" association.

"Every Leningrader supports peace and the strengthening of friendship among peoples," A. Kabakov, turner at the "Metallicheskiy Zavod" association, declared. "It is necessary to end the arms race, ban the use of nuclear and chemical weapons and make Europe a nuclear-free zone. May the governments of other nuclear powers follow the USSR's initiative expressed recently by L.I. Brezhnev and also commit themsleves not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This will create a reliable shield against the threat of nuclear war."

Arriving from Helsinki, the Peace March participants entered V.I. Lenin square near the Finland Station. It was symbolic that a rally was also held there by the monument to the founder of the world's first worker-peasant state, whose creation was marked by the adoption of the historic decree on peace.

After the rally, the march participants went along the Neva embankment, with more and more people joining in the column. The peace march will continue its journey tomorrow.

ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL ON NON-PROLIFERATION PACT

LD231022 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- "The 25 years of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have shown that it has been fully up to the functions assigned to it. The task of making peaceful uses of atomic power, which was entrusted to it, is being successfully performed," Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR's State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, writes in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] today.

"The agency's extensive control system in the form of a package of rules and provisions concerning the use of all types of nuclear materials, the so-called IAEA safeguards system," the author says, "should make the governments and the public more confident that the development of the nuclear power industry does not lead to the proliferation of nuclear arms."

"A large number of states has arrived at the conclusion that the renunciation of nuclear arms corresponds to the interests of their security, as a result of which as many as 118 countries have joined the non-proliferation treaty."

"At present," the article goes on, "the IAEA safegards over 98 percent of the nuclear reactors of all countries which do not possess nuclear arms, except four states. But it is precisely these four states, including Israel, that make the world community most concerned. Israel has not signed the non-proliferation treaty and has not accepted the IAEA's control and safeguards. The Israeli Government is flouting all international norms and principles with the direct backing of the United States."

Andronik Petrosyants expressed concern at the fact that the Israeli armed attack against an Iraqi nuclear research centre outside Baghdad, which is under the IAEA's control, could set an example for others. He writes: "This is why it is so important to ensure that all states will join the non-proliferation treaty and observe it."

ITALIAN MINISTER ON SANCTIONS, 'REAGANOMICS'

LD221428 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Washington Jul 22 TASS -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who is staying here on a visit, has declared that the Reagan administration was undermining by its trade and economic policy U.S. relations with Western Europe. He condemned Washington's attempts to interfere with the realization of the "gas for pipes" deal and emphasized that concluded contracts must be honoured. The U.S. decision to restrict imports of West European steel and farm produce could not but cause indignation. "Reaganomics," Emilio Colombo said, "is causing serious damage in the European economies." He denounced that high bank rates in the United States. [as received]

SOVIET ENVOY, NIGERIA'S AKINJIDE DISCUSS SEA LAW

AB211152 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet Union says it will sign the convention of the Law of the Sea. The Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Vladimir Snegyrev, gave this indication during a meeting in Lagos with the attorney general of the federation and minister of justice, Chief Richard Akinjide. The ambassador also disclosed that all the socialist countries of the Soviet bloc will sign the treaty. On his part, Chief Akinjide promised to convey the message to the Nigerian leader. The minister gave the assurance that Nigeria will cntinue to participate in the Law of the Sea conference. Nigeria was among 130 nations which approved the draft convention in New York last April.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON LAW OF THE SEA

LD220904 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Statement by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister in Interview" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- The USSR declares for the participation of all states in the new all-embracing Law of the Sea convention, which was adopted at the U.N. conference on April 30 this year. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by Semyon Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, who heads the Soviet delegation at the third U.N. Law of the Sea conference.

Semyon Kozyrev has criticised the refusal of the U.S. administration to sign the international Law of the Sea convention, a statement to which effect was made by President Reagan on July 9. Semyon Kozyrev explained in the TASS interview the stand taken by the Soviet delegation at the U.N. Law of the Sea conference. The conference, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, has succeeded in drawing up a comprehensive Law of the Sea convention, which is a balanced "package" of compromise agreements, meeting, in the final analysis, the interests of all states.

The convention is known to regulate all the basic issues in connection with the activity of states in the use of the world ocean expanses and its living and mineral resources. It determines, in particular, on a mutually acceptable basis, the width and regime of the territorial waters, the economic zones and the continental shelf, establishes the order of shipping, fishing, scientific exploration at sea, the use of mineral resources in the international area of the seabed, protection of marine environment from pollution, settlements of disputes in connection with the activities of states in the world ocean.

Guided by the instructions of the USSR Government, the Soviet delegation invariably declared in the course of the eight-year-long talks that it is advisable to establish through the adoption of a new Law of the Sea convention of such a legal regime for seas and oceans that would be an important contribution to maintaining peace, developing international cooperation in the use of the high seas and their resources in the interests of all states and peoples with special regard for the interests of the developing countries.

We have also proceeded from the premise, Semyon Kozyrev continued, that a new all-embracing Law of the Sea convention should contribute towards establishing a new just and equitable international economic order in the use of the resources of the international area of seabed, which has been declared by the United Nations Organization "mankind's common heritage," and for which the developing countries have long fought.

The delegations of the USA, Britain, and a number of other West European countries, Semyon Kozrev noted, tabled at the very last stage of the conference a whole series of amendments to the important compromise provisions of the draft convention, on which agreement had been reached previously. Many of them created serious difficulties for the "Group of 77" developing countries and were fraught with a destruction of compromise agreements on the draft convention as a whole.

A campaign against the compromise agreements, which the three preceding U.S. administrations had accepted, started right after the Reagan administration came to power. It immediately began demanding that the American mining monopolies be granted unlimited and uncontrolled access to such important strategic resources of the deep-water areas of seabed as nickel, manganese, cobalt and copper. It was apparent that the USA was out to ensure decisions of advantage to its own self and to the detriment of the interests of other states, failing which it was bent on torpedoing the convention.

Even without waiting for the closing of the conference, the USA started drawing up a so-called "mini agreement" of the industrialised Western states which was to substitute for the draft convention prepared by the conference. The "agreement" of that kind was based on the principle "he who comes first -- takes first", which mirrored the striving of the major capitalist countries to capture the most promising areas of seabed. It was justly pointed out at the conference that this policy was characteristic of the times of colonial enslavement of countries and peoples and that now it is rejected by the peoples as a hangover of the colonial past.

The amendments to the convention tabled by the USA and some other Western countries showed that their authors were particularly unhappy about the principles of equality and non-discrimination of states or various socio-economic systems as well as the prevention of monopolisation of seabed resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, which were placed on record in the convention. It goes without saying that amendments of that kind have been rejected by an overwhelming majority of states, above all the "Group of 77" and the socialist countries.

The USA, which demanded that a voting be held, frustrated at the last session the adoption of the convention by a consensus, for which an overwhelming majority of delegations including the USSR delegation, were ready. Had voting been separate on the convention and the four resolutions of the conference, Semyon Kozyrev stressed, the USSR delegation would have voted for the convention and three resolutions.

It would have rejected only the fourth resolution -- on the protection of preliminary capital investments -- as the content of that resolution runs counter to the principles of non-discrimination and just, equal access to the resources of the international area of seabed and the procedure of their development, reflected in the convention itself.

The same resolution contains the discriminatory provision, according to which the USA and some other Western countries may, without signing the convention, receive an area of seabed for prospecting and subsequent extraction of metal-bearing concretions on it, while the USSR was obliged to sign the convention with the same aim. Apart from it, the document contains the unfair provision of the "flag of convenience" providing for a possibility of a change of citizenship for the claimants to areas, also, albeit in an indirect form, an unprecedented reference to four specific transcontinental Western monopolies, for which the right is secured in advance to receive areas of seabed for prospecting even before the convention takes effect.

Such provisions of the resolution create favourable conditions for the USA in the sense that while being not a party to the convention and not making the commitments stemming from it, the United States can at the same time derive certain benefits and advantages from it. That is precisely why when the resolution on the protection of preliminary capital investments was put to the vote together with the convention, the Soviet delegation was forced to abstain in voting while pointing out that the convention itself is a compromise but a good international legal document.

The Soviet delegation, Semyon Kozyrev stressed, welcomes the call by the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Havana published in June this year that all the member-countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and the "Group of 77" would have signed [as received] the new convention right after its opening for signature and ratified it within the shortest possible time. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will be among the first to sign this important convention as soon as it is open for signature.

LATE REPORT: U.S. REACTION TO FRENCH DECISION

LD230954 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- The Reagan administration has taken recourse to undisguised threats against France which has decided to honour French contracts for the gas pipeline linking Siberia to Western Europe in defiance of Washington's "ban." The White House official spokesman told journalists that the U.S. Government was studying options for punishing the French firms in accordance with U.S. legislation on export regulations. He said there was a variety of options available, the only question being which of them would actually be used. The spokesman added the United States would undoubtedly resort to the use of law.

The U.S. President's National Security Adviser Clark told Ronald Reagan about the French decision and discussed the possible U.S. measures in retribution. The White House spokesman said the President regretted the decision taken by Paris.

U.S. REJECTS EEC'S PLANNED STEEL EXPORT CUT

LD230844 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 23 TASS -- The Reagan administration has launched a fresh offensive in its trade with against Western Europe. U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge declared Thursday that the United States rejected an offer by the European Economic Communities to cut their steel exports to the United States by ten per cent if the U.S. administration agrees not to impose the projected customs duties on steel imported from Western Europe.

The offer was made in Washington by representatives of Britain, Belgium, France and Italy. But the commerce secretary said it was "unacceptable" and demanded fresh concessions from the West European partners.

According to CBS, the American duties will be introduced as early as the weekend.

The Reagan administration's new measure of discrimination has confirmed once again that it is using double standards in its approach to international trade. While declaring its allegiance to the freedom of trade in words, the U.S. Government is in actual fact using protectionist measures more and more often in the hope of protecting its ailing industry against competition from overseas.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ATTACKS REAGAN SPEECH

The Moscow TASS International Service in Russian item published in the 22 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 2, under the headline "Reagan Captive Nations Week Speech Attacked," is carried as an editorial article in the 22 July Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page 4, headlined "Another Attack of Anticommunism; About R. Reagan's Speech." A comparison of the two versions reveals the following variations:

Page A 2, paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA omits the dateline.

Same page, paragraph two, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...all the norms of international communal life.... (changing "conduct" to "communal life")

Page A 3, paragraph two, from line two, PRAVDA reads: ...dollars were spent to destroy the socialist system and restore capitalist ways in Poland through the agency of counterrevolutionary forces. Everything was put.... (rewording)

Same page, last paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...other socialist countries from within. To these ends.... (adding phrase "from within")

Page A 4, first paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...they are again being promised.... (changing "given" to "promised")

CONGRESS BLOCKS FUNDS FOR CW DEVELOPMENT

LD231054 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has denied the Reagan administration's request for funds aimed at developing a new type of chemical weapon. By overwhelming majority, congressmen blocked the allocation of money for building binary shells with nerve gas which kills all living beings in vast areas. Their decision forbids the allocation of funds for binary ammunition from other budgetary items. There were plans for siting these bombs and shells in Western Europe, where the United States has already established big chemical arsenals.

U.S. MILITARY TRAINING METHODS 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD230858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2152 GMT 22 Jul 82

["In the Name of Criminal Aims" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS) -- Having taken a course aimed at achieving military superiority, the U.S. leadership is whipping up the arms race and forcing through militaristic preparations, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

In the chain of militaristic preparations being carried out by the United States a large place is being given to a further increase in the military might of army units and detachments, it says in an article concerning methods of training U.S. soldiers. In the final count the aim is to ensure the troops' successful implementation of the aggressive military-political purposes of the leadership of the NATO bloc, the paper notes.

The same aim is being pursued by the introduction of training methods for troops based on provocative principles. In particular such methods as dressing the conventional "enemy" in the uniform of servicemen of the socialist countries, using targets at training areas also representing soldiers of the socialist countries, the creation of Russian-language "textbooks" "in the event of U.S. troops finding themselves on USSR territory", and others.

The magazine TIME, continues KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, wrote about the conducting of combat action against "Soviet troops", and the "parting words" of General J. Healey to his subordinates "to kill as many Russians as possible". For extra "realism" and "better" handling of the tasks of the troops' military training, exercises have been conducted in the United States introducing "the enemy" dressed in the uniform of Soviet soldiers, and using models of Soviet weapons and machinery. Such an "approach" is considered "the highest achievement in training methods" for U.S. soldiers.

With the aim of preparing the U.S. military for action in Europe, at the Fort Irwin base (California) they are working on methods of conducting fighting in conditions of the European theater of military actions. The role of the "enemy" in the exercises is played by U.S. soldiers dressed in military uniforms of Warsaw Treaty countries and equipped with Soviet military hardware.

To sum up, stresses the paper, what we have is a massive and purposeful attack on the minds of U.S. servicemen in order to get them used to the thought of an inevitable military confrontation with the USSR and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty.

ZORIN URGES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'REEVALUATION'

AU220859 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 20 July on pages 1 and 4 and on 21 July on page 3 carries a two-part, 1,900-word article by Prof Valentin Zorin, "Political observer of USSR television," the first part of which is entitled "The Beginning of a Rapid Sobering," and the second "Time for Reevaluation."

The first part of the article deals with the scope and importance of the peace movement in the United States. Zorin describes the "unprecedented in scope" New York demonstration of 12 June, stressing that "the Communists led by Comrade Gus Hall were among the demonstrators." He lists various social groups and strata as being among the demonstrators and points out that the demonstration was a result of "Reagan's striving to scare the Soviet Union and the socialist community. He did not succeed in this, but on the other hand succeeded in scaring the Americans." Zorin maintains that the "noisy anti-Soviet propaganda campaign" of the administration contributed to the sobering of vast segments of the U.S. public, which in turn resulted in the organization of peace demonstrations.

One of the results of the mass peace demonstrations, according to Zorin, is the reevaluation of the U.S. foreign policy. "Today in Washington nobody talks about the possibility of conducting a nuclear war," maintains Zorin. This and other changes, such as the beginning of the Geneva talks with the USSR, constitute "cosmetic surgery" and not "a change in U.S. strategy."

The second part of the article deals with the U.S. economic sanctions against the USSR. Zorin describes these sanctions as "groundless" and stresses that the USSR, "a state capable of producing equipment to conduct research on Venus, can also produce the equipment needed to complete the gas pipeline." The sanctions, according to Zorin, negatively affect U.S. relations with the West European countries and Japan and constitute "an infringement of their national sovereignty and economic interests."

Zorin's conclusion is that the time for reevaluation of U.S. foreign policy has arrived. According to him, there are two possible developments. "Either the Republican administration is forced to relinquish the 'cosmetic surgery' and seriously review its foreign policy, adapting it to reality, or the Republicans will experience political bankruptcy and lose the positions they gained in the 1980 elections."

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. 'BIG STICK' POLICY

LD181012 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 18 Jul 82

["Diktat Based on Force" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- The incumbent U.S. administration is trying to carry out a general imperialist counteroffensive against the developing countries and to impose on them diktat based on force or the threat of its use, PRAVDA writes today. There was a time when Washington preferred to use its allies or agents, be it in the South Atlantic or, as is the case now, in Lebanon, as cat's paws.

But what is the link between the war in Lebanon and the recent war in the Sout Atlantic, one may wonder? There is a direct relationship between them, not only because the British aggression became a convenient pretext to divert public attention from the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Could not the U.S. administration facilitate the solution of the dispute by a reasonable compromise between London and Buenos Aires? It was trying to "teach a lesson" to Latin American countries by British hands and to point them their place in the world imperialist pecking order, which Washington is seeking in vain to restore. There was a more specific task, that of trying out in the course of the British venture the possible operations of the Rapid Deployment Force.

As a result of the British-Argentine conflict, PRAVDA continues, anti-American sentiments have grown all over Latin America, although certain American observers, echoing White House spokesmen claim that complicity with the British venture has done the U.S. "not so much damage" in Latin America. This looks like wishful thinking. Many statesmen and public figures in different countries of Latin America say that the United States could no longer remain a member of the inter-American system because of its open support for the British aggressors and that Latin America should set up its own regional organization, capable of protecting its sovereignty.

The "big stick" is not a method of politics nowadays, the newspaper stressed. When all is said and done, the use of military force to resolve disputes is an unpromising business. It (?is) the command of reason that such disputes should be resolved by political means, by talks, with due regard for the legitimate interests of all the sides.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES MEET AMERICAN YOUTH

LD222006 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Deputies members of the Commission for Youth Affairs and the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had a conversation here today with a delegation from the United States that came for the 11th meeting of Soviet and American youth. Taking part in the conversation were Deputies Georgiy Arbatov, Vasiliy Borisenkov, Boris Zhuravlev and Petr Klimuk.

The guests were acquainted with the structure and activities of the supreme body of state power in the country and the work of its commissions. The deputies replied to questions concerning Soviet-American relations and pressing international problems.

YAKOVLEV ON PRC EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE MILITARY

LD221646 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Chinese leaders have long set themselves the aim of turning China into a powerful militaristic state. With that aim in view the PRC's present leadership has drawn up a program for a modernization of the army. But neither the country's economic base, nor the standards of its science and technology are sufficient for the implementation of these ambitious plans. That is why Beijing is banking on the West's military aid. A modernization of the army is by no means a need of minor importance, said PRC Defence Minister Geng Biao. We need modern technology and modern weapons. We need cooperation with the West.

Chinese military delegations have more than once travelled to such West European countries as the FRG, Britain, Belgium and Switzerland, which are big arms manufacturers. Neither have they neglected the USA in this respect. The Chinese top brass show heightened interest in the characteristics and prices of the British Harrier and Tornado aircraft, the French Mirage-2000 and Mirage-3000 aircraft, heavy helicopters and anti-tank missiles, the American Red Eye missiles and the anti-aircraft Stinger missiles.

In its search for modern military technology and weapons, Beijing is exploring not only overt ways. James Williams, director of the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency, told the Congress the other day that China was using dummy business companies and students coming to the USA within the framework of exchanges of students to try to obtain American technological secrets in order to strengthen China's armed forces.

The Canadian Legion journal wrote that the Chinese agents in Canada are acting in close contact with ethnic Chinese (Huaqiao) who work at research institutions and government offices. They are most of all interested in secret information in the field of military electronics. The Canadian press reported that the second secretary of the PRC Embassy had been expelled from that country for espionage. The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI once reported on the activities of Chinese "book traders" in Japan. One of such "traders," who was arrested, was found to be in possession of top classified drawings of the supersonic jet training plane T-2 of the Japanese air force as well as information about the latest achievements in electronics.

It is apt to recall in this connection the row over the case of a serviceman of the American military garrison in West Berlin Horst Schalitz, who had been recruited by the Chinese intelligence service. As was established during the interrogation, the Chinese showed interest in the "equipment of the helicopters with the latest jet engines" and other military issues.

The Chinese espionage service devotes much attention to agitation among the most talented ethnic Chinese employed abroad in key posts in the war industry. They are persuaded to return to China. As long as the mid-fifties, Qian Xuesen, a prominent expert in the field of missile manufacture, colonel of the U.S. Air Force, returned to the PRC. Even earlier another Huaquiao Qian Weizhi returned to China and became "expert number two" of China's missile manufacture.

A Dr of Paris University, physicist Quian Sanquiang returned to Beijing almost at the same time and then became one of the "fathers" of the Chinese atomic bomb; there were also many others.

To attain its ambitious militaristic objectives Beijing is not above any methods down to espionage in the countries which it is assuring of its friendly feelings.

PRC STAND ON LEBANESE CRISIS CRITICIZED

LD222104 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Now, when the entire world public opinion and all progressive and democratic forces are condemning the aggression of Israel and the United States of America on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the People's Republic of China has shown anew its special stance vis-a-vis the situation in Lebanon. The first thing one notices in the PRC Foreign Ministry statement, transmitted by XINHUA, is the attempt to protect the United States of America and distract attention from the U.S. administration's direct responsibility for all the Zionist aggressor's repulsive crimes in Lebanon against the Palestinians and Lebanese peoples.

It is known by all that had it not been for the United States' military, diplomatic and economic support, Israel would not have been able to embark on this brazen invasion of Lebanon. The invaders use U.S. weapons in Lebanon. They use U.S. bombs and missiles, which kill Palestinian and Lebanese old people, women and children.

Nevertheless, XINHUA's statement does not include one word of condemnation for the United States' ugly role in the Lebanese tragedy. Add to this the fact that XINHUA is in fact trying to mislead the reader into believing that the United States of America is protecting the Arabs from an imaginary Soviet-danger. Thus, the Chinese officials are repeating the U.S. propaganda method that has been in use for such a long time and has been exposed by life itself -- the method that aims at distracting the Arabs' attention from the real danger, which comes from the imperialist circles in the United States of America and Zionist Israel.

The statement also crudely attempts to bring Soviet assistance to the Arab countries to bolster their defense against the Israeli aggressors into disrepute. I wonder: Does China offer military help to the Arabs? No, not at all. The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement does not say a word about this.

While supporting the Arabs' struggle in words, the Chinese officials pursue a policy that is beneficial to the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors.

U.S. PLANS TO TRAIN AFGHAN REBELS DESCRIBED

LD221222 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] We now follow with a commentary in which our analyst Rashid Rakhimov looks at the latest developments in Afghanistan.

There have been more reports from Afghanistan speaking of routed bands of terrorists sent in from neighboring Pakistan.

With the setbacks suffered by Afghan counterrevolutionaries coming increasingly often, the instigators of the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan have shown ever more signs of frustration. They can see that neither the new weapons nor the lumpy [as heard] sums provided for the bandits have brought the expected results. An important development is that the bandits are now meeting with resistance from those who until recently feared them. Not surprisingly, the mentioned bands were liquidated with active support from local people. The setbacks suffered by counterrevolutionaries makes them search for new ways and means to try to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan and heighten tension round the republic.

In this connection, one should mention recent recommendations made by the American organization Heritage Foundation, which is a kind of freelance political adviser for the Reagan administration. Heritage Foundation, in a recent report, called for uniting Afghan counterrevolutionaries in a sort of American foreign legion to perform functions beyond the scope of the American Armed Forces. In the foundation's view, there are many people in the world who would like to fight for United States' ideals if they are allowed to do so, and it thinks that the Afghan bandits belong to those people. What Heritage Foundation proposes is establishing and training a mercenary force in the United States to be used in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. It has in fact already moved from words to deeds. According to the Indian weekly, the NEW AGE, thousands of Afghans have lately been issued visas by the American Consulate in Peshawar and left Pakistan for the United States. Washington apparently thinks they will be better trained in the United States than in Pakistan. Indeed, America already has much experience in training foreign mercenaries at camps on its territory.

Observers in Asia note that Heritage Foundation issued its recommendations a short time before a visit to the United States by a leader of the Afghan bandit groups by the name of Seyyed Ahmad Gailani. Gailani was among the first to visit the United States after he had fled Afghanistan after the April Revolution.

It may happen that Washington will try to combine Gailani's experience with that of the new Afghan (?rivals). But whatever name Washington may choose for them, it is abundantly clear that these potential legionaires will not be fighters for some abstract freedom but will be American-paid mercenaries fighting for selfish American interests.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV GREETING TO INDIAN PRESIDENT

PM221017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh,

Accept my sincere congratulations on your election as president of India.

I express firm confidence that, with your personal assistance, the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace in Asia and throughout the world.

I wish you good health and much success in your activity in the high post of president and further progress and prosperity to the friendly Indian people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

U.S. ENCOURAGES SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

LD191544 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] New Delhi July 19 TASS -- The Western secret services are trying to subvert the national unity and territorial integrity of India. Lately, according to the newspaper PATRIOT, they have been trying to set up a base for expanding their subversive operations in the southern areas of the Assam State. The other day anti-governmental leaflets addressing the people appeared there. The authors of those leaflets urge the activization of nationalist and separatist elements and voice support for Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon, which is strongly denounced by the Indian Government and by the political parties and public organizations of the country.

Who needs such "addresses"? PATRIOT points out that they are the handiwork of American agents operating in Assam in the guise of missionaries. According to well-informed sources, a missionary hospital working under the supervision of a U.S. "doctor" in the border city of Karnagandj is one of the centres of hostile propaganda. It also is a dependable sanctuary for extremists hiding from the authorities.

At the same time, according to the newspaper, the CIA "missionaries" recruit members for the underground separatist groupings of Tripura and Mizoram from among the reactionary-minded local youth.

The Indian press has commented on more than one occasion on the use of missionary organizations by the U.S. secret services as a cover for their agents. Last December a Doctor Barutz was expelled from the country. Working in a hospital in the Tripura State as a missionary, he maintained close ties with the separatists, gave refuge to terrorists and helped them to cross the border. Earlier the Indian authorities had expelled from the country another American agent, Doctor Kanvar, who also took care of bandits from different separatist groups.

The separatists and nationalists encouraged by the U.S. and Chinese secret services have for many years been seriously destabilizing the situation in the strategically sensitive northeastern parts of India. During the past few months they have organized a series of acts of terrorism and subversion in Assam, Mizoram, Manipura and Nagaland. Dozens of people have become victims of these armed sorties. The Indian public demands an end to the intrigues of the extremists and their foreign backers.

PRAVDA REPORT ON JARUZELSKI CC PLENUM SPEECH

PM230809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Report at PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jul -- The PAP agency has reported that W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has delivered a Central Committee Politburo report "On Youth Problems" to a PZPR Central Committee plenum here.

The speaker emphasized the great significance which the party attaches to work with the country's younger generation. The party, he said, wants to see in young people aware and responsible partners in the implementation of socialist social changes. W. Jaruzelski recalled that the PZPR Central Committee discussed youth problems 10 years ago. But the resolution adopted at the time on youth problems remained unimplemented because the measures it projected were divorced from actual reality and the economic perspective and because it underestimated the class-based nature of the ideological struggle.

Describing the present generation of Polish youth, W. Jaruzelski called it a motive force of social progress and of the ordering and democratization of life. Young people's critical approach and uncompromising stance must be used against thriftlessness, bureaucracy and other unhealthy social phenomena. In all useful initiatives youth can see in the party a kindly ally, the speaker noted.

He stressed that socialism and the ideology of Leninism are the only correct direction for Polish society's development. Youth, W. Jaruzelski continued, must have a good understanding of the tide on which the Polish ship must sail. It cannot sail against the tide of history. Our country will not rush toward the Western shore. We have felt clearly enough recently the true worth of the melodramatic statements of alleged sympathy for Poland emanating from the West.

Our century is a period of great triumph for science and technology, the flowering of culture, the liberation of peoples and the liberation of man. But above all, it is a century of hard struggle between capitalism and socialism, of conflict between the two opposing sociopolitical systems.

The process of progressive transformations does not advance without collisions. However, those who, on the basis of brief periods covering just a few years, want to draw conclusions on a historical scale are making a serious mistake. Socialism is the world's future, and no feeble attempts by its opponents can change that.

Let us look at the map. How much has changed on it under the influence of the October Revolution, how many millions of people have begun a new life. After all, even in the most developed capitalist countries workers' basic rights were won only under the pressure of comparisons with socialism.

The socialist countries' development, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary continued, is an event of extraordinary historical importance. No other social system, in such a brief space of history, could have eliminated the development gulf separating East and West Europe or could have mobilized such large social groups to reach a new, higher level. And it is worth remembering that here, in the countries of real socialism, great deeds are also being accomplished; people fly into space from here, and outstanding events occur in technology.

Responsibility for what has happened in Poland rests with those antisocialist extremists who have devastated young people's minds and pushed them toward confrontation and are continuing even now to perpetuate inflammatory, subversive actions. Sooner or later their intentions will become clear to all.

The party will not leave the path of socialist renewal. Everything which has stood the test of time and which serves socialism well we shall keep and defend. We shall eradicate definitively all that is obsolete. We are not doing this because the party has been compelled to do it. No reforms satisfy our enemies. We have no intention of winning them over with "liberalism." The firmness of our line must and will be guaranteed by the reemerging party -- firm in its observance of Marxism-Leninism and flexible in its selection of work methods natural to Polish conditions.

Recently, W. Jaruzelski noted, the threat to peace has increased. New military hotbeds are being kindled, thousands of people are dying. The U.S. policy of arms race and confrontation is entering a new, very dangerous phase. That is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist community and Warsaw Pact countries maintain their defense readiness, their readiness to counter the threat. Our armed forces are making their own worthy contribution to these efforts in accordance with the country's potential. W. Jaruzelski particularly stressed that Poland can preserve its statehood, sovereignty and territorial integrity only by being a socialist country.

Today millions of young people throughout the world are demanding their lawful right to live under peaceful conditions. The huge peace demonstrations which have gripped many countries are the best proof of moral and political protest against the threat of war. We must hear the voice of young Poles more loudly in this demand by all mankind.

There is still much work ahead of us, the speaker noted. If we want to make demands on young people, we must be concerned for moral foundations in the adult world. He described as troubling instances of violations of labor discipline at a number of industrial enterprises, notably among people who are young in terms of age and work experience. In this connection, he said, steps will be taken aimed at ruling out instances of an antisocial attitude to work. Making rights paramount while at the same time scorning duties and responsibility ends in anarchy and adventurism, W. Jaruzelski said. That is a simple fact. The overcoming of such tendencies must become the norm with a view to the normal functioning of socialist society.

The questions to which youth failed to receive the requisite answers caused disillusionment, the speaker continued. "Solidarity" exploited young people's sense of bitterness and their desire for change. W. Jaruzelski described "Solidarity's" true aims, saying that it was seeking to unleash a fratricidal war in the country. But young people failed to notice the mounting threat to the foundations of national life and to our state because the political vacuum was rapidly filled by ideas far removed from socialism and frequently blatantly hostile to it.

The report continued: We must overthrow a philosophy which is alien to us and which measures a person's status and value only by the contents of his wallet or the number of his possessions. The crisis will not continue forever, the time will come when it will be possible to satisfy more than just basic demands. We must seek to ensure that social development is not understood exclusively as the pursuit of material values for personal gain. Socialism, the speaker stressed, gives the individual many other life values.

W. Jaruzelski touched on questions connected with the principles of cooperation and relations between the authorities and young people. He appealed to the thousands of mothers and fathers whose sons, at a time of difficulty for Poland, have served and are continuing to serve in the army and militia. It is to the enormous credit of these young people, he pointed out, that they put an end to the anarchy and rose up to combat evil. Their parents and those who raised them can be proud of them.

Describing in detail questions of youth participation in the solution of economic problems, W. Jaruzelski stated that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo urges young workers, technicians, engineers and economists to regard economic reform as the struggle's front line.

In this connection the PZPR Central Committee first secretary stressed the need to make active use of the domestic scientific-technical and scientific research potential. Poland has never lacked able people. Today the economy is in particular need of them. The youth unions must support the young people's bold, creative activity.

Dwelling on the problems of the Polish countryside, W. Jaruzelski pointed out that an urgent and at the same time very difficult problem is the halting of the process whereby young people have been leaving the countryside at the rate of 500 every day in recent years. This process, he stressed, must be stopped. That is why the government, within the framework of its employment policy, has elaborated a system of bonuses which should encourage young agronomists, engineers, teachers and doctors to choose the countryside to live and work in.

The speaker emphasized the importance of strengthening the family and creating conditions for its development, which should be served by the system of measures for the state and its institutions backed by aid from public organizations, primarly the women's and youth organizations. He drew attention to the difficult housing problems, noting that it is in the interests of young people to seek to struggle for the prompt commissioning of the country's stock of housing.

Describing the adverse effects of the crisis in the sphere of youth education, enlightenment and instruction, W. Jaruzelski stated that schools and other educational establishments cannot be locations for the free play of various political forces. He noted the expediency of carrying out a new reform in the education system. He stressed the need to remove barriers on the path toward the attainment of higher and specialized education by the children of workers and country dwellers.

The party, the speaker stressed, attaches great significance to education through work. In this sphere all the errors which have persisted in practice must be eradicated. Considerably more attention must be paid also to the political education of young people and the development of physical culture, sport and tourism.

W. Jaruzelski noted the great importance of culture for the formation of the young people's civic awareness and their aesthetic education. He stated that the party will allow no one to scoff at the moral values for which generations of Polish workers struggled and gave their lives. The speaker said that the party would report on the great ommissions in the sphere of cultural policy and that a Central Committee plenun would be devoted to the problems of cultural development.

A large section of the report was devoted to the role of the party and its mutual relations with the younger generation. It was noted that the PZPR now has almost 2.5 million members, including 596,000 (or 23 percent) young people under 30. The need was stressed to galvanize the admission of the most vigorous young workers to the PZPR.

The speaker stated that the party is seeking new forms for work with youth. He pointed out that the party's leading role in the youth movement is expressed primarily in the ideological orientation and activeness of the young party members in the ranks of the youth unions and in the observance of youth rights and duties. The PZPR, the speaker stressed, advocates the indestructible ideological and political unity of the youth movement.

For many years, W. Jaruzelski noted, young Poles have been linked by friendship with the Komsomol members of the land of the soviets, with their contemporaries from the other socialist community states and with youth organizations on all continents. He called on youth to continue to develope these contacts and cooperation, which serve well the creation of a broad platform of friendship and the cause of internationalism. What Poland is tomorrow, the speaker said, will largely depend on the youth.

We urge the members of the youth organizations: Pool your efforts to serve Socialist Poland, W. Jaruzelski said in conclusion.

TASS REPORT ON JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO SEJM

LD222340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Report on the Speech of W. Jaruzelski at the Polish People's Republic Sejm" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 July (TASS) -- The PAP agency has distributed the text of the report which was delivered at a session of the Selm by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He stated in particular that People's Poland came into being in the most difficult circumstances left by the war and intensified by the age-old backwardness of the country. The time which has elapsed has meant years of tedious persistent work and historic achievements. The revolution gave the working people equality and rights. The country received secure, just borders and the people received civil and cultural development. The July Manifesto removed class conflicts and barriers and gave Poland great democratic reform of the state system on a historic scale.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that 1944 opened up enormous possibilities for Poland. Socialism -- its ideas liberated new initiatives -- opened up perspectives for the implementation of the aspirations of the people.

W. Jaruzelski continued the state interests of Poland are the territorial integrity of the country and the strengthening of guarantees of the peaceful existence of the people. The alliance treaty with the USSR and fraternal socialist countries has for decades now been ensuring the inviolability of our borders. Today it gives us the possibility of discussing and even arguing on Polish themes in Polish Wroclaw, Gdansk and Szczecin and in Warsaw -- reborn from the ashes.

Alliance is mutual trust. It is, as before, the living memory of thousands of Soviet soldiers eternally resting in the earth of our homeland.

Today, in the face of growing threat to peace, the value of our alliances assumes even greater importance; Poland can be a sovereign state and develop as a socialist state only in alliance with reliable friends in the socialist community.

W. Jaruzelski then dwelt on the difficulties currently experienced by Poland. He emphasized that Poland is capable of overcoming them and again taking up positions in the world appropriate to the People's Republic of Poland.

The rapporteur outlined the main trends to be pursued by the Government of the People's Republic of Poland in the course of the next 6 months.

W. Jaruzelski noted that it will be a difficult 6 months, burdened by the continuing crisis. Economic issues are today causing particular concern among the working people and represent a key problem for the government. The overwhelming majority of the people understand that one cannot skip over the crisis or wait till it is over. It must be overcome and liquidated only by means of active work. The first positive symptons can be noted in industrial production. This is influenced above all by the good results in the extraction industry. Special recognition must be expressed to the miners.

A number of enterprises in branches of the processing industry are also achieving positive results where management and labor collectives are showing an active and enterprising approach and know-how to replace materials and raw materials formerly imported from the West by home produced ones, are changing technological processes and promoting the production of goods in great demand. Additional deliveries of materials and widening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are of increasing long-term significance. Preserving these trends in the national economy creates the possibility of halting the slump, and the end of achieving a level of production corresponding to 1981 by the second half of the year.

W. Jaruzelski noted the need to strive for higher labor discipline and to save materials and resources.

Touching upon the situation in agriculture, the rapporteur noted that the harvest, in all probability, will not be worse than last year's. What is most important now is that all that the soil has produced be carefully gathered and put to use according to its purpose. Poland has limited import possibilities. Therefore the government must purchase from the farmworkers a sufficient quantity of grain both for the production of bread and for next year's sowing campaign. That is the main task of the food complex. Simultaneously, the implementation of measures will be continued, aimed at halting downward trends in animal farming production. The preservation of the level of distribution of meat and meat produce in 1982 depends on this.

The revival of production is hampered by difficulties in transport, noted the rapporteur. The government has already adopted urgent measures to improve the functioning of transport, especially railway transport. However, these measures do not fully solve the problem. It will be necessary to give transport definite priority in plans for the coming years.

W. Jaruzelski went on to say that the government will consistently carry out the economic reform, analyze the operations of its particular provisions and, where the introduced mechanisms are not producing the expected results, appropriate changes will be made. Concrete results can be the sole criterion of the correctness of decisions.

W. Jaruzelski's report touched upon matters relating to the trade union movement in Poland. Although the activities of the trade unions have been suspended, their future character and appearance has nevertheless been extensively discussed with the involvement of members of all trade unions. One thing is certain: The trade unions must concern themselves at enterprises and within particular sectors of the economy with the affairs of the working people and comply with the stipulated norms and constitutional principles of the socialist state. The antistate, illegal activities being carried out at the present time by the leaders and part of the membership of Solidarity are aggravating the situation. Acting underground, engaging in incitement and organizing adventurist forays, they are pushing their organization toward self-annihilation.

The report paid attention to matters relating to an improvement of the state apparatus and the enhancement of its effectiveness and discipline as an important factor for strengthening the socialist state.

Speaking about the situation in the country as a whole and about progress with normalization, W. Jaruzelski noted that martial law has not been and is not an end in itself.

Its introduction on 13 December last year served the purposes of saving socialism, and at the present time it is protecting the creation of the prerequisites for the country's revival and the surmounting of its crisis. The restrictions connected with the introduction of martial law are being eased.

W. Jaruzelski noted that the Military Council of National Salvation has authorized Poland's Ministry of Internal Affairs to release the majority of the internees, including all interned women. Further easing of the work of the mail and communications at home and with countries abroad will be introduced.

The Military Council sees real prerequisites for a further easing of martial law.

However, the actions of the internal and overseas enemies, especially the Washington administration, which made crude new attacks against Poland a few days ago, are impeding this process. The enemy has not abandoned its counterrevolutionary intentions. It is indulging in provocative propaganda, resorting to pressure, organizing street disturbances and threatening a general strike. It is also enjoying the support of certain Western circles which are applying unprecedented sanctions against Poland.

Therefore, the retention of martial law is still essential for a time. Responsibility for the country, the speaker stressed, requires that we be on our guard against ill-considered and hasty steps.

Describing relations between the state and the Catholic Church, W. Jaruzelski said that the government considers that appropriate conditions are essential for a visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II: tranquility in the country, a cessation of actions threatening state security and the attainment of a necessary degree of normalization.

W. Jaruzelski announced the creation in the country "of a patriotic movement of national rebirth" involving allied parties, representatives of lay Catholics and other organizations.

Concluding his report, W. Jaruzelski stressed that socialism in Poland is irreversible. On that score there should not be any illusions whatsoever either in Poland or abroad. This axiom should well be borne in mind by people who imagine that the people's power is "temporary". Only those whom antisocialist blindness is continuing to lead along a false path are "temporary". We shall not depart from our chosen path.

MOSCOW TELEVISION ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY

LD222228 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1520 GMT on 22 July carries a 45-minute program on Poland on the occasion of the Polish national holiday, entitled "On the Polish People's Republic National Day -- Revival Day." The program begins with a report on Warsaw. This report begins with various clips of the city, people in the street, the airport and in the center of the city, while an unidentified narrator explains that there are shortages of essential commodites and that problems in some branches of the Polish economy are being solved very slowly. A military checkpoint is then shown and the narrator says there are checkpoints around and inside the city and the people of Warsaw understand that the state of emergency is necessary. The narrator reports that Warsaw Domestic Television Service reports on trials of people engaged in antistate activities and attempting to create underground organizations of Solidarity. The narrator says that the enemies of socialism in Poland have not laid down their arms and, with the aid of Western subversion centers, they are trying to start a struggle against the existing order.

Finally, as various landmarks and aerial views of the city's streets are shown, the narrator speaks about city transport, recreation centers, pensioners, children, palaces, historic monuments, museums, factories and plants and war memorials in Warsaw.

Next there is a report on Gdansk, featuring shots of and narration on various historic buildings and the port. This is followed by a report on Torun, during which views of the city are shown as the narrator speaks about Copernicus and his life and work there. Then there is a report on wooden houses in the Polish Tatry Mountains, showing a house under construction and featuring several old houses, including one that Lenin lived in. The program concludes with a clip of a group of performers singing and dancing on stage.

WEST USES AID AS COVER FOR CONTRABAND

PM220921 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik dispatch: "Philanthropy or Contraband?"]

[Text] Warsaw, July -- Polish television has announced that the capital's competent organs have arrested a group of organizers of the so-called "Solidarity" underground radio station. Its provocative appeals for opposition to people's power, sabotage and street disorders are usually taken up immediately by the professional radio saboteurs of Radio Free Europe and are repeated, quoted and commented on. This chorus is no coincidence and the duo was formed not just in recent months. The aim of the counterrevolutionary rabble from the banks of the Vistula and from Munich is the same: to prevent the normalization of the situation in the country.

Also arrested together with the half-witted poisoners of the air waves was a certain Roger Noel, a Belgian, who had brought a consignment of medicines and medical equipment to Poland intended for internees.

Let us note, by the way, that the people in isolation are provided with the necessary medical aid. This has also been confirmed by representatives of the International Red Cross who have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the internees' conditions. Nevertheless, Roger Noel's cargo was received by the Polish side. A vehicle called at the courtyard of a Warsaw church where packages from various philanthropic organizations are stored. From there on begins a story having nothing to do with philanthropy. Roger Noel made contact with representatives of the illegal "Solidarity" radio station. No, they did not come to interview the compassionate Belgian; furthermore, they tried their utmost to keep this meeting secret. The fact was that the Belgian traveler had smuggled into Poland an ultrashortwave radio set intended for "Solidarity." It had been mounted in the shell of a machine for measuring the oxygen content of blood. Roger Noel was also arrested during the handing over of this "gift." A plan of the transmitter and servicing instructions were discovered in this man's boots. R. Noel's boots were returned to him but he himself was arrested and will be tried by a Polish court.

As Polish television reported, this incident is not unique. And this is not the first attempt to use consignments of parcels from philanthropic organizations for subversive ends. Thus there was an attempt to bring into Poland modern duplicating equipment and printing ink from the FRG along with delicatessen goods. It is clear for whom and for what aims they were intended. This attempt was thwarted by Polish customs organs.

It is not just medical equipment but also jars of jam and other containers that are being used with far from philanthropic aims. For example, cardboard boxes for transporting margarine, from that same FRG there have been used to transport bibles and other religious literature into Polish territory. It never occurred to the Western "defenders" of the church in Poland that the old and new testaments could be bought in Warsaw's Swietojanska Street or Nowy Swiat street and in other specialized stores. And the lay Catholic press can be bought at any newspaper stand. And there were the holy writings packed in margarine cartons...

Radio Free Europe prefers not to talk of the Western economic sanctions which have put the Polish national economy in an exceptionally difficult position. Instead it trumpets day and night about Western philanthropic aid, powdered milk and tinned goods, aspirins and plasters. At a press conference a Polish Government spokesman, while expressing gratitude to the philanthropic organizations, explained that this assistance does not meet even one-tenth of 1 percent of Poles' daily food and medical requirements. And if you take into account, let us add, that there could always prove to be something totally inedible in the cans of jam and margarine cartons, it is even less than that.

POLISH STATEMENT ON REAGAN 19 JULY SPEECH

LD222128 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At a press conference for foreign journalists accredited in Poland, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic read the following statement:

The speech by President Reagan on 19 July is insulting to the Polish state and people and is unworthy of civilized countries which maintain diplomatic relations with each other. No U.S. President has ever before made a statement in such a tone. President Reagan has usurped the right to teach us what is beneficial to Poland and which activities are moral. Reagan's statement leaves no doubt as to who does not want normalization of relations with Poland and who is trying to pour oil onto the fire.

KUZNETSOV DECORATES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD211228 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Marko Orlandic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin today.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador upon the high decoration, rewarding his active participation in the extension of comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union, he said, is consistently pursuing a course of the development of comprehensive and equal cooperation with Yugoslavia on the basis of the principles and agreements worked out during meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito. This, we believe, meets the long-term interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of peace and socialism, Kuznetsov said.

Marko Orlandic expressed profound gratitude to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet leadership and Leonid Brezhnev for high appreciation of his contribution. He noted that the past few years have seen the continuation of mutually beneficial and stable cooperation between the two countries on the basis of jointly adopted documents.

PRAVDA TEXT OF CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO BCP

PM220195 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party:

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences in connection with the death of Karlo Lukanov, prominent statesman and public figure of Bulgaria, a member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

The entire life and activity of Karlo Lukanov, a veteran of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement and an active participant in the building of Socialist Bulgaria, are an example of the combination of genuine internationalism and worthy service of one's own people's interests.

The bright image of K. Lukanov, a convinced advocate of the strengthening of the friendship between our countries' peoples, will remain forever in Soviet people's memories.

COVERAGE OF SCHMIDT, LAMBSDORFF U.S. TRIP

Glazunov Report

LD221238 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has gone on a 10-day tour of the United States, an informal visit, [words indistinct] there were plans for this visit as continuation of the chancellor's summer vacation. However, the latest developments in the world make this visit politically important. Details from Bonn by our correspondent Viktor Glazunov:

The relations of West European countries, Federal Germany among them, with the United States, have never been as strained as they are today. If under Carter [word indistinct] Bonn officials were misled by the unpredictable character of Washington's position, today they are increasingly alarmed by the obsession with which the Reagan team tries to destroy the very idea of easing tensions and to return to confrontation.

In the United States, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to meet with the new head of the State Department, George Shultz, for, as it is noted, an unofficial exchange of views on a wide range of international issues which have become a source of differences between Bonn and Washington, some of these quite sharp. Ever since the Reagan administration decided to torpedo the (?gas for pipes) deal between Western Europe and the Soviet Union, the DER SPIEGEL magazine points out, Bonn-Washington relations have been determined by differences and mutual accusations.

Following Washington's decision to toughen the embargo, Chancellor Schmidt himself spoke about the trade war against the Soviet Union, in which, as he stressed, Federal Germany was not going to take part as (?a) return to the cold war. In this position, the chancellor relied on firm support from business circles, which are interested in broadening contacts with the socialist countries and not vice versa. There is open talk in Bonn that the U.S. trade war against the Soviet Union, backed up by the policy of protectionism with regard to the countries of Western Europe, is dictated by the plans of the United States to weaken its rivals and to solve its own problems at their expense.

Although Bonn's resolve to resist Washington's course is obvious, its position is greatly weakened by the fact that the Federal Government is still committed to the NATO decision to deploy in Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles. Even government coalition circles point to this inconsistency of West German policy. Many in Bonn realize what dangerous consequences the U.S. policy of arms buildup may have.

As he warns Washington against attempts to gain military supremacy, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (Egon Bahr), who advocates arms reductions on the basis of parity, stresses that negotiations are the only way out and that all the rest leads to disaster.

Schmidt Speech, Lambsdorff Remarks

LD221454 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is currently on a tour of the United States, made a speech in Houston. He expressed concern about Washington's financial policy and the inflated bank rates practiced by Washington, which is detrimental to the economy of Western Europe.

The United States must put in order the economy in its own home, failing which it will plunge the world into a deepest depression, Helmut Schmidt noted.

The head of the FRG Government has condemned the American administration's discriminatory measures against the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. "We cannot permit ourselves violating the agreements which have already been concluded.

"Therefore the Federal Republic as well as Britain and France will abide by those agreements," the chancellor stressed. The measures of the United States, he continued, concern not only the interests of the European countries, but also their sovereignty. Helmut Schmidt denied the allegations made in the United States that the Soviet natural gas supplies to the FRG will make it dependent on the USSR. "Trade embargoes are no good instrument of foreign policy, and I hope that the new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, will realize that," the chancellor said.

Talks were held in Washington between FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and the U.S. secretaries of commerce and the Treasury. The talks covered questions in connection with the imposition by Washington of customs restrictions on steel imports from the Common Market member-countries. This measure by the White House, which has aggravated the deep as it is crisis of the West European steel industry, has been strongly objected among the "Ten." As Otto Lambsdorff told newsmen, there had been no progress in the course of the talks. The apparent worsening of trade and economic relations between Western Europe and the USA is a source of growing alarm and concern, he said. Moreover, the sum total of differences in the field of trade threatens to move over to political cooperation.

Touching upon the "gas-pipes" deal, the West German minister stressed that from the viewpoint of international law, the claim of the USA to impose its ideas on other states is absolutely unacceptable. "I indicated in Washington," he said, "that the USSR would do everything possible to ensure the commissioning of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe on schedule. I fully support that deal."

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S HANOI TALKS REPORTED

PM221127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Hanoi"]

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Jul -- The continuing threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is caused by China's expansionist hegemonist policy which it is pursuing in collusion with the United States, said Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Council of Ministers.

Receiving Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr, who was here on an official visit during his tour of a number of Southeast Asian countries, the Vietnamese leader talked of the SRV's consistent efforts to normalize the situation in the region.

The Austrian minister rated highly the Vietnamese people's struggle in defense of the motherland and expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the SRV. The visit, the minister said, has helped me to get a better understanding of the situation in Southeast Asia and the SRV Government's position, specifically in relation to its readiness to withdraw Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea as soon as the external threat to the region is eliminated.

GENERAL STAFF AIDE RETURNS FROM FINLAND

PM220505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, who had been on an official visit to Finland, returned to Moscow 17 July.

Among the welcoming party at Leningrad Station were Col Gen V. Ya. Abolins, Adm V.N. Chernavin, other Soviet generals and officers, and also A. Koistinen, Finnish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Maj (Yu.) Viitasaari, acting army, naval and air force attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

EFFECT ON MIDEAST POLICY OF SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

LD221640 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The answers of George Shultz, who was recently appointed U.S. secretary of state, to questions of members of the Senate have been published in the USA.

During the hearings in connection with the endorsement of his nomination, Shultz stressed the importance of the Palestinian problem and mentioned the Camp David accords only in passing, the newspaper New York TIMES writes. His pronouncements created an impression, especially in (?the Arab world) that he was regarding a possibility of an approach to the peace process different from that of Camp David.

But, the newspaper stresses, in the written answers emphasis was rather laid on Camp David and talks on Palestinian self-administration. In the context of Middle East diplomacy firm support for the Camp David accords is regarded to be as support for Israel, which insists that it is the sole basis for talks. No Arab country, with the exception of Egypt, has supported the accords.

In other words, neither the coming to power of any new American administration, nor a replacement of some of its high-ranking official in his post can shatter the main thing -- Washington's unconditional and all-round support for Israel's Zionist ruling top crust. Another crushing blow has been dealt to the illusions of the Arab circles, which harboured and continue harbouring hopes for "positive changes" in Washington's stand, for just peace from the hands of the American imperialists.

The Middle East developments have irrefutably shown that U.S. imperialism has been and remains the bitterest enemy of the Arab states and peoples. Washington is bent on enslaving the Arabs, imposing on them imperialist diktat, placing their natural resources under its full control with the hands of the Israeli policeman. The Camp David accord is aimed in the first place at the attainment of these sordid objectives. As far as the methods of its implementation are concerned, nothing bears more convincing evidence to them than the bloody tragic events in Lebanon. These are crude pressure, blackmail, bloody terror and genocide against whole Arab peoples, which are perpetrated by the Israeli military with the knowledge and full backing of the overseas patrons. Tel Aviv encouraged by Washington is hatching even more far-reaching plans, strives to draw a whole number of Arab states into the framework of Camp David. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has recently repeatedly threatened Jordan, put forward a project of an Israeli-Jordanian "confederation", which Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran described as "ridiculous". "Syria's turn will also come," Begin threatened. It is becoming increasingly apparent that Israel, which actively uses the differences in the Arab world, strives to deepen them and deal blows against the Arab countries one by one. The lack of a common Arab stand undoubtedly helps the aggressor in implementing its plans.

"The unity of the Arabs is of key significance in the present, to be frank, acute situation," Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his answers to the newspaper PRAVDA. "What hampers it shall be, as we are most deeply convinced, put aside at this critical hour."

ISRAELI CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS IN LEBANON

LD222024 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus July 22 TASS -- As a Syrian military spokesman stated, at 1600 local time, today Israeli troops, treacherously violating the ceasefire accord, opened artillery fire in the area of Al-Biqa' valley on Syrian military contingents which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

At the same time Israeli aviation fiercely bombed Syrian positions in the area of the populated localities of Ta'lbaya, Ta'nayil and Barr-Ilyas. Syrian artillery opened a return fire on enemy positions.

Beirut, July 22, TASS -- In the afternoon today Israeli troops began a massive shelling of the residential areas of west Beirut from artillery guns and rocket launchers. A particularly fierce bombardment was brought down on the southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital and the Palestinian refugee camp at Burj al-Barajinah.

The Israeli Air Force made raids on the densely populated areas of Bir Hasan, Ramlah al-Bayda and Al-Laylakah. As the Lebanese radio points out, there are many killed and injured among civilian population.

In the political circles of the Lebanese capital attention is being drawn to the circumstance that the Israeli aggressors resumed large-scale military operations immediately after the meetings in Washington between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the ministers of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks the U.S. administration unsuccessfully tried to impose Israeli terms for a virtual surrender of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon. This circumstance confirms once again that the United States stands behind the Israeli aggression and that all stages of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon are coordinated between Washington and Tel Aviv in advance.

The increase in Israel's military operations is regarded among local political circles as an evidence of Tel Aviv's deliberate attempts to torpedo all efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

The Israeli Cabinet met on the eve of today's violation of the ceasefire agreement by Israel. After the cabinet meeting Begin came forward with overt threats to the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national-patriotic forces.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM221451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party, a delegation of Ba'th Party Control and Auditing Commission personnel headed by the commission chairman, G. Abu Tawq, visited the Soviet Union from 9 through 19 July.

The Syrian guests had conversations at the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and visited Kursk. During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience and with the Soviet people's life.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. 'MISERABLE DOUBLE-DEALING'

LD222236 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Washington's Hypocrisy" -- TASS headline"]

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- "The general truth of Washington's connivance and direct assistance to the Israeli aggression is so obvious that it might seem that 'details' are unnecessary," Stanislav Kordrashov, a news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. But it is precisely through details that one can see the whole measure of the Reagan administration's complicity in that international crime and at the same time the whole of its miserable double-dealing... This concerns in particular such a "detail" as the American cluster bombs and shells supplied to Israel and used by the latter in southern Lebanon.

The Israeli bombing and shelling of Lebanese towns constitute a crudest violation of a whole number of international conventions and U.S. resolutions banning military operations against the peaceful population... But the point is not only a slap in the face of international law. Israel has also challenged the internal legislation of its main ally and parton." [Quotation mark as received]

This concerns, the article says, those of the U.S. laws which allow the use of American weapons supplied to foreign states only for self-defense.

The author is drawing attention to the fact that it was roughly half a month after Israeli's thrust into Lebanon that the State Department addressed an inquiry to that effect to the Israeli Government, which sent back an answer with much delay. The content of the answer is kept secret. As far as the decision of President Reagan to "suspend" the supply to Israel of pellet bombs and shells is concerned, the observer describes it as a "miserable bone" which the American President has thrown to the indignant American and world public, "a manoeuvre distracting from the main thing."

"The tragedy in Lebanon is continuing, and the comedy is continuing in Washington too. It is hard to believe, but they in Washington have not yet officially arrived at a conclusion what Israel has done -- a criminal aggression or simply an action of legitimate 'self-defence'?" the news analyst writes in conclusion.

CALL FOR JEWISH WORLD COMMUNITY PROTEST

LD230634 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 23 Jul 82

["A Crime Against Humanity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- Israeli rulers have assumed the gravest responsibility by deciding to take the right to life away from a whole people, the Arab people of Palestine, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. It notes that a great number of public organisations of most diverse orientations and directions are protesting against the criminal policy of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, while only neo-fascists, racists and Zionists are keeping silence.

There is one expressive fact staring everybody in the face, and that is it is exactly those Jewish organizations, which proudly called themselves "progressive" rather than Zionist and are very umbraged by finding anyone refusing to take their description of themselves at its face value, that now refrain from denouncing the Israeli policy of international banditry and terror. It is precisely today that they are offered their real opportunity to prove, by actual deeds, that their declarations are not hypocrisy, not deception, but a genuine stand. The world, the paper observes, is yet to hear protests from the largest Jewish community of 5.5 million living in the United States. Likewise there is not a word of protest coming from a big Jewish community of 700,000 in Western Europe. The 410,000-strong Jewish community in Britain also refuses to break the silence.

The small but loudmouthed Jewish communities in Belgium (40,000 members), Holland (30,000) and Italy (35,000) are as silent as a grave. The public has on many occasion heard them all listing themselves among the champions of humanity and justice, the enemies of racism and anti-semitism, the heralds of universal equality and "universal rights."

Zionists in the meanwhile, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes, are threatening to show no mercy to all those Jews who would dare critise the policies and practices of the bandit regime of Israel, where genocide goes hand in hand with misanthropy and racism goes cheek by jowl with terrorism and vandalism.

The history of World War II and the history of fascism have demonstrated: Many tragic events of that time were allowed to take place by the position of non-interference, the position of a detached on-looker, by indifference to the suffering and troubles of others. It turned out that this is also a crime. It cannot but be remembered that Zionists are still accusing the whole world, all peoples of being indifferent to the destinies of the victims of the Hitlerite "ultimate solution" to the Jewish issue. The peoples, the progressive public are entitled to expect that those who have survived will today, remembering the painful lesson of the past, raise their voice in an open protest against the genocide practiced against the Arab herd into concentration camps and exile for ever.

VARYING IRANIAN, IRAQI COMMUNIQUES ON FIGHTING

19 July

PM221435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 20 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS reports: "Iranian-Iraqi Conflict"]

[Text] Tehran, 19 Jul (TASS) -- Fierce fighting is continuing on the Iranian-Iraqi border. A statement by the central headquarters of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps and the Iranian Armed Forces General Staff circulated here indicated that Iranian troops are continuing to eliminate hotbeds of resistance on the captured Iraqi territory. Yesterday Iraqi troops launched counterattacks but were forced to retreat, sustaining considerable losses.

Baghdad, 19 Jul (TASS) -- It is reported here that on the Iranian-Iraqi front more vigorous combat operations have been waged in the southern salient. Iranian troops have continued unsuccessful attempts to break through the Iraqi defenses near the city of Basra.

A communique from the Iraqi supreme military command says that the Iraqi troops have routed the Iranian forces and have hurled them back to the Iranian-Iraqi border.

22 July

LD222008 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 22 July 82

[Text] Tehran July 22 TASS -- IRNA agency reported a joint bulletin of the joint staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the central headquarters of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" which says that in the evening of July 21 Iranian troops had launched a large-scale offensive operation on the Iranian-Iraqi front. It is noted that the Iranians had pierced the enemy's defense, crossed the canal in the direction of Basra and had driven a deep wedge into the defense of the Iraqi troops. The bulletin says that the Iranian troops had inflicted big losses on the enemy in manpower and equipment.

Baghdad July 22 TASS -- A communique of the supreme military command of Iraq, transmitted by INA agency, notes that Iraqi troops had repulsed the enemy's offensive to the east of Basra and inflicted heavy losses of Iranian troops. The Iraqi forces are continuing to pursue the Iranian units.

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL OPENS

PM221449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A meeting of public representatives held in Moscow 15 July marked the Iraqi national holiday and the opening of the days of Soviet-Iraqi friendship.

Taking part in the meeting were Fadil (Salfij) al-'Izzawi, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation from the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Minister 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi.

The friendship days will be held in Kazakhstan, in addition to Moscow. They will serve the further intensification of mutual understanding and cultural ties between the two countries' peoples.

IZVESTIYA ON EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD221936 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution accomplished in Egypt 30 years ago on July 23, 1952 was a true turning point in the history of that Arab country whose people embarked on the path of resolute struggle for full political and economic independence, elimination of the grim legacy of long imperialist rule, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The years of the development of a truly independent states, that was a most important period in Egypt's history are closely linked with the life and activities of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Under his leadership large-scale measures were carried out in Egypt to put an end to the dominance of foreign capital, nationalize industry and trade and carry out agrarian reform.

"After An-Nasir's death," the article continues, "the new Egyptian leadership headed by Anwar as-Sadat, made a U-turn in Cairo's home and foreign policy. The course for a consistent struggle against imperialism, strengthening Egypt's political and economic independence, for social progress of neo-colonialism and reaction, betrayal of the common cause of the Arab peoples and the policy of open doors to foreign monopoly capital."

"Many people are increasingly realizing in Cairo that Egypt has found itself in a very ambigious position by concluding the Camp David accords, whose anti-Arab character so clearly manifests itself against the background of Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

"Egypt's progressive forces call for ridding the country of the heritage of the As-Sadat regime, for shattering the fetters of Camp David, declares for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, establishment of true peace in the Middle East, express the hope that Egypt, which has glorious traditions of the anti-imperialist struggle, will occupy a worthy place in the struggle of Arabs for their legitimate rights and interests", IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

WEST SEEKING TO IMPOSE NAMIBIA SOLUTION

PM221325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Nikonov dispatch: "Neocolonialists' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Luanda -- The local press is commenting with unconcealed skepticism on the results of the talks in New York between the so-called "contact group" (the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada) and the "Frontline States" and the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], during which the Western powers again tried to impose on the African peoples a solution to the Namibian problem to the imperialists' advantage.

The newspaper JOURNAL DE ANGOLA rightly notes that the Western powers are seeking to achieve a settlement "according with exclusively neocolonialists interests." The United States, in conjunction with Britain, the FRG, France and Canada, has made it virtually impossible for the talks on Namibia to advance. It is deliberately placing obstacles and every sort of artificial barrier in their way. The "contact group" is attempting to "link" the talks to the presence in Angola, at the request of its government, of internationalist Cuban troops, who are there to safeguard Angola's security against foreign aggression.

It is perfectly natural that the representatives of the freedom-loving African countries on this occasion, too, rejected the West's latest attempt to preserve the positions of the Republic of South Africa and its own firms and companies in Namibia against the interests of the Namibian people. And although those taking part in the New York meeting agreed to continue their working consultations, it is very difficult to extricate the talks from their latest impasse.

The whole point is that the proposals surreptitiously included by Washington, in collaboration with Pretoria, in the "Namibian package" have created virtually insurmountable obstacles on the path toward the solution of the Namibian problem. The United States, not without accord with the Republic of South Africa's racists, wants to destabilize the situation in southern Africa and to obtain carte blanche for interfering in the internal affairs of neighboring sovereign states.

The facts prove that neither the United States nor the Republic of South Africa is in any way distressed by the fact that the Namibia talks have reached deadlock. Any delay in the solution of the Namibian problem is exploited to their advantage by, primarily, the South African racists, who are continuing frenziedly to consolidate the positions of their puppets in Windhoek. And the latter in turn are already talking of holding elections in Namibia without the participation of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The racist generals are losing no time either. It is by no means to "ensure order" in Namibia, which they are illegally occupying, that they have concentrated in its northern regions over 15,000 hand-picked cutthroats equipped with the most modern weapons from NATO arsenals. A powerful mailed fist has been raised against sovereign and independent Angola. In anticipation of the order for a large-scale invasion, Pretoria's warriors have already dispatched several large subunits to Angola's Cunene Province, occupied by the South African soldiery.

Nor have the counterrevolutionary Angolan organizations, which are also assigned a role in destabilizing the situation in Angola, been overlooked by the racist reich. Hundreds of tons of military equipment and arms are being generously dispatched to the bandits' bases.

In southern Africa, too, U.S. imperialism intends to play out a large-scale act of military provocation in precise accord with the scenario it developed in Lebanon. And in dealing a provocative blow to the progressive forces, it also intends to put its own puppets in power. While in the Near East this is being done by the hand of Israel, here the United States is using Pretoria's racists.

To counter the threats and delaying tactics, the leaders of SWAPO and the "Frontline States" propose the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 providing for the withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa's occupation troops from Namibia and the holding of free elections there under UN supervision. For its part, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party has already stated that the granting of independence to Namibia and the withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa's troops from this territory will make it possible to set about examining the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

S. AFRICA-ISRAEL COOPERATE MILITARILY

LD221728 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 22 Jul 82

["The World Today" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpt] South African racists are taking part actively in strengthening Israel's war machine. Recently 200 tanks were shipped by air to Israel. The Republic of South Africa is helping in the construction of an Israeli military airport in the Negev Desert, and is taking part in a joint project for the production of helicopters under American licenses. Joint work is being carried out in constructing a nuclear submarine, a berth for which is now being built in Simonstown. The Republic of South Africa's Armored Corps, in turn, has been fitted with a special plate developed in Israel. The Republic of South Africa is receiving military ships, aircraft, missiles, torpedoes, and self-propelled howitzers from the Zionists, and Israel is taking part directly in the military actions of its partner in Southern Africa.

In 1981 Israeli Economic Coordination Minister Meridor admitted that his country is an intermediary for the United States and other Western countries that are bypassing the embargo on the supply of weapons to Pretoria. Israel and the Republic of South Africa are advanced posts for the imperialists, one for controlling the eastern Mediterranean and the northern approaches of Africa and the other for preserving the economic and military strategic interests in southern Africa, the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic.

Zionism and apartheid and Israel and the Republic of South Africa are cooperating closely in, among other things, carrying out joint aggressive acts against neighboring states to secure the survival of their antipopular regimes. It is known that Israelis are serving in the ranks of the army of South African racists, and the South African military are taking part in Israel's aggressive wars.

PRAVDA PRAISES MAURITIUS' MOVES ON INDIAN OCEAN

LD220848 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Rebuff to the Hegemonistic Strategy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA has published an article today commenting on the fact that Aeerood Jungnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, in the course of negotiations with the president of the Republic of the Seychelles, announced the setting up of a commission on the Indian Ocean. Apart from these two countries, it will include Madagascar. The commission will, among other things, engage in solving the problem of returning the Diego Garcia Island to Mauritius.

This was preceded by the adoption of an amendement to the Law of Territorial Borders by the Mauritian Parliament, under which the Chagos Archipelago, unlawfully alienated by Britain, belongs to Mauritius. Heads of the new Mauritian Government stated that they would take all the necessary measures to return to Mauritius this archipelago, which includes, specifically, the Diego Garcia Island turned by the U.S. into its major military base.

"There is no doubt that the decision of Mauritius and the setting up of the commission on the Indian Ocean will promote the efforts of peace-loving states, which ever more persistently come out against U.S. military build-up in the Indian Ocean and demand the earliest solution of the question on turning the whole of that region into a peace zone". Political commentator of the newspaper Oleg Kitsenko writes.

NIGERIAN STEEL MINISTER DELIVERS NOTE TO KUZNETSOV

AB191757 Lagos NAN in English 1718 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, July 19 (NAN) -- The minister of steel development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, at the week-end delivered a note from President Shehu Shagari to the first deputy vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Kuznetsov.

Delivering the letter, Malam Mamman praised the relationship between Nigeria and USSR. He paid tribute to the Soviet minister for foreign economic relations, Mr. Skachkov, and implored the Soviet Union to keep to the terms of the Ajakuta steel project.

Replying, Mr. Kuznetsov spoke of the mutual benefit Nigeria and USSR would derive through such a co-operation and promised that the Soviet Union would do all within its power to fulfill its obligations.

The Soviet leader remarked that Nigeria and USSR shared common ideals and objectives on world peace, disarmament and freedom of the oppressed people of southern Africa. He expressed happiness with President Shagari's approach to world issues.

Mr. Kuznetsov promised that the Soviet Union would speed up the delivery of machinery and equipment to Ajakuta to accelerate work on the first phase of the project due to be commissioned in June 1983.

Soviet Training Aid Request

AB191805 Lagos NAN in English 1740 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, July 19, (NAN) — The minister for steel development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, has appealed to the Soviet authorities to assist Nigeria in training its qualified citizens on the design work of the Ajakuta steel plant.

Malam Mamman made this appeal recently while addressing the management of Kramatorsky steel plant in Ukraine Republic of USSR.

The minister, who was at the plant to see for himself how the various equipment for the Ajakuta plant were manufactured, said that his visit would dispel all the rumours that Nigeria's Ajakuta steel plant was being constructed with old and second-hand materials.

He called on Soviet authorities to make provisions for qualified Nigerians to come for three to six months attachment at the plant to enable them not only to acquire better skills in design work but also to develop their abilities in the steel industry.

Malam Mamman implored them to ensure that the Ajakuta steel plant was a lasting symbol of durability, efficiency and productivity of Soviet engineering expertise.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GABON — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Latyp Maksudovich Maksudov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Gabon. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Gennadiy Vasilyevich Uranov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Gabon in connection with his transfer to other work. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 6 PM]

REAGAN SPEECH TO OAS; CARIBBEAN INITIATIVE

LD221624 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, 22 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

President R. Reagan has addressed the OAS member-states in a speech in which he praised his so-called "Caribben initiative." He alleged that it "opened a window to a new future" in relations between the United States and countries in the region and would help them attain continuous economic growth. The President attempted to present the United States as a "selfless and good neighbor" of the Caribbean states who is only concerned about their well-being.

The mendacity and hypocrisy of the President's outpourings were not hidden from observers' notice. It was no accidental statement by Reagan that strategic as well as political and economic factors form the foundation of the Caribbean "initiative", thus confirming Washington's true aims in the Caribbean Basin, which amount to the further American military expansion in the region and suppression of the expanding national liberation movements and to its growing economic enslavement.

The "Caribbean initiative" drawn up by the Reagan administration envisages, as is known, the rendering of extensive military and economic support to the pro-American dictatorial regimes and, above all, to the Salvadoran junta. Within the framework of its "Caribbean plan" the United States intends to carry out the "modernizations" of various realms in a number of countries which could have military application and could be used by the Pentagon for aggressive purposes against those countries whose policy is not to Washington's liking.

As far as the U.S. economic course regarding the countries in the region and Washington's "concern" for their "prosperity" is concerned, the true essence of this policy was demonstrated for instance by the decision recently adopted by Reagan himself regarding the introduction of tough quotas for the import of sugar. It is common knowledge that sugar is one of the main exports of the countries in the Caribbean region and their main source of foreign revenue. It was no accident that Dominican Republic President-elect Blanco, who recently visited Washington, described Reagan's decision as a "real tragedy" for the Caribbean countries.

Reagan adopted this decision in spite of the fact that -- as he pointed out in his address -- the Caribbean Basin countries are at present going through economic difficulties. The President nevertheless kept quiet about the fact that these difficulties were to no small extent caused by the policy of plunder pursued for decades by American monopolies and deepened by Washington's latest steps. Reagan stated that there is "no speedy solution" to the economic problems facing the Caribbean countries, and that finding such a solution "will help the economic restoration" of the United States itslef. In Latin American states this "promise" is being evaluated as very vague, taking into account the critical U.S. economic situation into which the Reagan administration's policy has brought the country.

In spite of great efforts to promote it, Reagan's "Caribbean initiative" is being criticized. During the U.S. President's recent visit to Barbados, that country's prime minister, Adams, expressed his serious concern that this plan may turn out to be an updated version of the notorious "Monroe Doctrine", inasmuch as it is aimed at total domination of the Western Hemisphere by U.S. imperialism.

COMMENT ON LIFTING FALKLANDS EXCLUSION ZONE

LD231004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] London, 23 Jul (TASS) -- Britain has officially announced the lifting of the 200-mile "war zone" around the Falkland Islands which was introduced by London during the undeclared war with Argentina over the archipelago.

However, acting like a real colonizer, the Conservative government is maintaining all the conditions for keeping up tension in the South Atlantic and is continuing to put military pressure on Argentina, turning the Falklands (Malvinas) into a NATO bulwark in the area.

The announcement about the lifting of the "war zone" was made by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in reply to a question from MP's in the House of Commons. However, as the head of government stressed, Britain has simultaneously demanded that Argentine ships and planes -- both military and civilian -- not approach within 150 miles of the archipelago.

As is known, the Falklands conflict, which grew into a real war as a result of London's adventurous and provocative actions, cost the lives of hundreds of Britons and Argentines. At present a British garrison numbering 2,500 men has been deployed on the islands where Britain's colonial power has been restored. Combat planes and ships, including the aircraft carrier Invincible, are there. According to London, they are "guarding" the islands whose entire population amounts to 1,800 people. It is noteworthy that, as was stressed in Thatcher's written reply to the MP's question, the British forces still consider that they have the right to "take all necessary measures for self-defense" in any part of the South Atlantic and for the "defense" of the Falkland Islands.

INAUGURATION OF NEW BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

LD221442 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Lima July 22 TASS -- Brigadier General Guido Vildoso Calderon has been inaugurated as new president of Bolivia at a ceremony in La Paz, according to reports from the Bolivian capital. He was appointed to the highest state post by the military junta, including the commanders of the three armed services, after the announced resignation of the former president, General Celso Torrelio Village.

The junta, the Air Force Commander General Natalio Morales said on its behalf, has assumed the entire power in the country for the transitional period which will last until general elections in 1983. The junta, he said, will control the activity of the new president.

General Guido Vildoso Calderon called on the Bolivians to enhance unity in order to restore democracy and overcome the economic crisis. He promised to turn power over to the winnders of the 1983 general elections.

Bolivia will abide by all its international agreements and treaties concluded with other states and take an active part in the work of Latin American regional organisations, the president said. He urged the political parties to give him assistance in the democratisation of the country and the restoration of the constitutional forms of government.

The Bolivian workers centre and a number of influential political parties voiced criticism against the military authorities and demanded practical steps to democratise political life in the country. Public protests were also drawn by the formation of a new cabinet of ministers, with the military retaining all the key posts.

HONDURAS THREAT TO PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD230230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The reactionary brass hats of Honduras have carried out another provocation against Nicaragua. Honduran soldiers fired on an observation post at the Las Manos border outpost in Chinandega Department. According to news agency reports, the situation on the border between the two Central American states is continuing to deteriorate. The following is a comment on the situation by Aleksandr Baryshev, an observer for the political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA:

[Begin Baryshev recording] Shortly before the present events, units of the Honduran regular army, numbering up to 3,000 men, were transferred to neighboring El Salvador to the eastern frontier department of Morazan. The operation was carried out largely with the assistance of U.S. military helicopters. The Honduran authorities did this in order to help El Salvador's punitive forces crush the patriots who have won an impressive victory in Morazan Department.

At that time, many observers described the incursion into El Salvador as a prelude to aggression against Nicaragua. Preparations were taking place at numerous training camps and bases on Honduran territory with the active assistance and funding of Washington.

As we see it, this prediction was not wrong. Admittedly, Honduran detachments are not yet participating openly as military formations with the structure and arms of regular troops in the military operations being conducted against the Nicaraguans. They are confining themselves to provoking border incidents. However, there is no doubt that provisions have been made for them to be used actively and directly. In an interview with a correspondent of the French newspaper LE MONDE, a Honduran colonel frankly declared: We need 75 hours to mobilize out units. He added that plans of this kind for an invasion of Nicaragua have already been drawn up.

Last year, when the planned equipping of the Honduran Army with British-made Scorpion tanks began, another Honduran officer made it clear where this equipment was to be used in an interview with the correspondent of the same daily, LE MONDE. These tanks cannot be used to any great extent in the mountains which separate us from El Salvador, he said. But they may be very useful on the road which leads to Managua along the Pacific coast.

One cannot fail to notice that the present attack by large gangs of bandits on Nicaragua and the provocation by the Honduran military have coincided with a visit to the USA by the head of the Honduran puppet regime, Suazo Cordova. At talks in the White House he was assured that the already huge military assistance to Honduras would be expanded. In Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic, this was evidently taken as a signal for action. It is becoming obvious that the intervention by Honduras in El Salvador and the invasion of Nicaragua by counterrevolutionaries, which is backed by Washington, will raise the curtain on new actions threatening peace in explosive Central America. Basically we are now seeing an escalation of war encompassing the entire region. [end recording]

TEXT OF BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA

PM220909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]

To the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua,

To the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the entire Soviet people we send you and all the people of Nicaragua heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

Under the FSLN's leadership the Nicaraguan people are moving confidently along the path of independent development and striving for new successes in restoring and strengthening the economy, building their life on a genuinely democratic foundation and defending the revolutionary gains.

The prestige of the peace-loving foreign policy of Nicaragua -- which consistently advocates the easing of international tension, equitable just relations between states, the right of every people freely to determine their own destiny, and opposes racism and neocolonialism and any forms of imperialist oppression and diktat -- is growing. The anti-Nicaraguan campaign unleashed by certain circles is encountering the indignation of the Soviet people and of all progressive and peace-loving forces.

The relations of friendship and cooperation which have formed between our countries and which correspond to the interests of the Soviet and Nicaraguan peoples and to the consolidation of peace give rise to profound satisfaction. The recent Soviet-Nicaraguan summit talks were an important contribution to their development.

We wish you and the heroic Nicaraguan people new successes in resolving the creative tasks of the Sandinist Revolution and in your efforts to safeguard the country's sovereignty and independence.

[signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV RECEIVES CHILEAN CP MEMBERS

PM230745 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 14 July, S.A. Shalayev, Chairman of the AUCCTU and chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Chilean Democrats, received Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, and Mario Navarro, chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Chilean Working People's United Trade Union Center, in the Palace of Labor.

Questions of solidarity with the struggle of Chile's working people and trade unions and also urgent issues facing international trade union movement were discussed during the talks, which were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin and relevant employees of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Chilean Democrats participated in the talks.

FARMING WEATHER FOR EARLY JULY REPORTED

PM221517 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Moldavia, the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, Belorussia, the Baltic Region, the Central-Chernozem Zone and Central regions were predominantly cool and rainy in the first 10 days of July. Warm weather has subsequently set in. The weather is hot and chiefly dry in Volga-Vyatka, Urals and Volga Regions, as well as in Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR. The maximum temperature here reached 31-37 degrees; 38-40 degrees in parts of the lower Volga Region and Orenburgskaya Oblast.

The development of winter and early spring grain crops remains on schedule, close to the yearly average. Winter grain crops have been observed in the full and waxy stage of ripeness in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, southern Volgogradskaya Oblast, the southern Central-Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region (south of Kuybyshev) and the southern Urals. The limit of the milky stage of winter grain crop ripeness runs through Riga, Minsk, Smolensk, Kalinin, Gorkiy and Perm, winter crops are in bloom north of this line. The young crops are in good condition.

In the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, in southern Rostovskaya Oblast, the North Caucasus and the Lower Volga Regions, spring barley has been observed in the waxy stage of grain ripeness; in the southern half of Belorussia and the Central-Chernozem Zone it is in the milky stage. Early spring grain crops have formed ears in the greater part of the Non-Chernozem Zone and only in the extreme north of the zone of cultivation have stalks continued to grow.

Corn has continued to form leaves. Early-sown plants have begun to sprout panicles in parts of Moldavia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Rice is beginning to form leaf tubes, and later sown crops are continuing to form tillers. Buckwheat has continued to flower. In the majority of areas, good conditions have been maintained for the growth of sugar beet roots. Potatoes are flowering in the Ukraine, the eastern Central-Chernozem Zone and the Central Volga. In Belorussia and most oblasts of the Central, Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions, flower clusters have formed and the formation of tubers has begun.

In most regions of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan's northern oblasts, spring grain crops have formed ears and early-sown crops have flowered. The rain which has fallen in many regions of Eastern Siberia has had a beneficial effect on the formation of ears.

Cotton is flowering in the Central Asian republics and bolls are growing. Cotton is flowering virtually everywhere in Azerbaijan; boll growth has begun.

MEAT, DAIRY SECTOR TASKS FOR FOOD PROGRAM

PM220911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" compiled by unnamed "USSR Ministry of Procurement specialists"]

[Text] July is here and the dawns are breaking hot out in the fields. Grain crops, vegetables and grasses are opening. The farmers' summer harvest campaign is in full swing. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 12 July the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had harvested 4 percent of the area sown to grain crops. Some 40.1 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been harvested. Some 20.8 million tons of hay, 30.5 million tons of cured hay, and 2.8 million tons of grass meal had been procured.

This is a bountiful but crucial time in livestock raising. Striving to make a significant contribution in the current year to fulfilling the USSR Food Program, workers at many livestock units are trying to make better use of the summer. Over the last 6 months, procurements of milk and eggs from kolkhozes and sovkhozes were 3 percent more than for the same period last year.

The procurement of livestock products is going better than last year in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Orenburgskaya, Gorkovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Cherkasskaya and Grodnenskaya, Oblasts. A smooth-running green forage chain and shock labor by herdsmen and shepherds are contributing to the success. The introduction of the team contract system at livestock units is also helping matters.

Progressive ways of organizing and paying the workforce and intensive sector management methods have universally proved their worth. Nevertheless, many livestock units are keeping on old and unproductive cows in the pursuit of livestock numbers and have failed to properly organize livestock management and veterinary services or build up a firm fodder base. This is adversely affecting the situation. Many farms in the Ukraine, north Ossetia, Udmurtia, Primorskiy Kray and Pskovskaya Oblast failed to fulfill their livestock and poultry procurment plans for the first 6 months of the year, and many farms in Moldavia, the Mariyskaya ASSR and Kirovskaya and Irkuskaya Oblasts similarly failed to fulfill their milk procurement plans.

The main task now is to increase production efficiency and improve work quality. These are the goals set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions. Increasing the surrender weight of young cattle to 450 kg for example, would make it possible to obtain over 1.5 million more tons of beef a year. Increasing the fat content of milk by a mere 0.1 percent would enable thousands of tons of additional butter to be produced.

As yet, higher-grade animals account for less than 1/3 of state procurements of young cattle. The hard winter and shortage of fodder have, of course, taken their toll.

Yet even in these circumstances, the weight of livestock procured from livestock raisers in Lithuania has remained fairly high. The same can be said of farms in Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts.

Positive changes are taking place in milk production. They are particularly noticeable when indicators for several years are compared. Thus, whereas in 1975 some 39 percent of the milk sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes was in the top-grade category, last year the figure was 75 percent. The percentage of low-grade [nesortovoy] production surrendered fell from 12 percent to 5 percent. This year, 81 percent of milk procurements have been in the top-grade category and only 4.5 percent have been low-grade. Great care is being taken in Uzbekistan, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Lipetskaya, Lvovskaya and Brestkaya Oblasts to ensure that the milk sold is of high quality.

Over the last 10 years, the fat content of milk has increased from 3.45 to 3.65 percent in Leningradskaya Oblast. Note that this is without any new capital investment.

Efforts invested in improving the quality of output are well rewarded. Last year and this year, farms in Kazakhstan for example, have been paid hundreds of millions of rubles in bonuses over and above procurement prices. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Estonia have received tens of millions of rubles over and above the basic rate for selling high-quality milk. Farms in Moldavia, on the other hand, have allowed a drop in the quality of this commodity to occur.

This year refrigeration units are again only operating at half capacity in some rayons. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been fined many tens of thousands of rubles. The sale of low-grade milk is inflicting considerable damage on farms in Saratovskaya, Tomskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts.

Local agricultural organs must step up the campaign to improve output quality. There is enormous scope here. Take the organization of direct links between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and processing enterprises: In Latvia the centralized movement of livestock is organized from 471 farms, which supplies almost 1/2 of all animals surrendered. This procurement system considerably reduces animal weight loss and also improves the quality of the hides.

Direct links between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and milk procurement workers are being strengthened. The experience in centralized transportation amassed in Tadzhikistan and in Belgorodskaya, Grodnenskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and other oblasts is an indication of its great potential. Establishing surrender centers at livestock units allows output to be fully utilized and to be better stored and processed.

Under conditions of production intensification, the role of quality control and of correctness in procurement workers' accounts with kolkhozes and sovkhozes is increased. A great deal depends here on the vigor of state inspections. Large underpayments on the part of meat industry enterprises were discovered last year totalling R1,761,000 for farms in the RSFSR, R1,115,000 for farms in Kazakhstan, and R347,000 for farms in the Ukraine. The same thing is also happening this year. It is high time that planning and procurement organs used methods for taking delivery of and keeping tally of livestock, which will prevent deliverymen from cheating and output from being lost.

The working day is currently a long one in rural areas. Let us hope that the unstinting labor of arable farmers and livestock raisers will soon bring about a substantial increase in production and be a sure guarantee of the Food Program's fulfillment.